

THIS MODERN HOME (House alone could be built for \$12,000), OFFERED FOR \$6,000

Pleasantly situated on the upper part of Park Street. There are ten rooms with large living room, dining room and open fireplace. The kitchen is also well laid out, with built-in stove and sink. The bathroom is also well laid out, with built-in tub and sink. The house is in excellent condition and has been recently decorated.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD.
100 Government Street Phone 131

FURNISHED HOUSE AT OAK BAY

To let from 1st December. Sea view. Rent \$65.00

J. C. BRIDGMAN
100 Government Street Phone 131

A Beautiful Drive

We suggest that all lovers of the beautiful take a drive through Uplands. The Autumn coloring of the foliage is unusually lovely.

The Uplands Limited
110 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C.

Bungalow Special

Charming modern home of six rooms, perfectly planned and most tastefully decorated. Has all the latest features, including electric lights, built-in stove and sink, and a large open fireplace. The house is in excellent condition and has been recently decorated.

Price, \$4,950. Reasonable Terms.
Helsterman, Forman & Co.
100 View Street Phone 33

DUNCAN, B.C.

Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited
of London, England

The First British Fire Office
Established in Canada, A.D. 1804

J. H. WHITTOME & CO. LIMITED

Duncan Phone 9

IDEAL COUNTRY HOUSE—WATERFRONT

110 acres, beautiful location. Modern built, electric and gas, swimming pool, tennis court, and other amenities. The house is in excellent condition and has been recently decorated.

Apply "Owner," Box 7853, Colonist

The HENS

will scratch for
PACIFIC SCRATCH FEED
Order a sack or less
Phone Nineteen-Seventeen
Pacific Feed Company
Quality—Service

See Yourself as Others See You

Buggy Knees, Wrinkled Suit
You can't do yourself better looking than you look in the mirror. Let us show you how to look your best. We have the latest in hairdressing and make-up.

Leland Dry Cleaners
1221 Gladstone Avenue

Our work is done up to a standard, not down to a price.

The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.
222 Bevan Street Phone 1000
Your Grandpa Knows Us

LOAN COLLECTION COMING NEXT WEEK

Paintings from National Gallery showing here by the British Arts and Crafts Association.

Information has just been received in the effect that the bank collection of paintings from the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, are now in Vancouver and will be shown at the Victoria Art Museum.

It is proposed to exhibit the paintings in the rooms of the Art and Crafts Association.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION

will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the Victoria Art Museum. The exhibition will be held from November 10 to 15, 1935.

LAMBRINOS GETS SEVEN-YEAR TERM

ANTHONY CLERGED BY BANK ROBBERY CHARGES

Story of convicted bank robber Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

Anthony Clerge, who was sentenced to a seven-year term in the penitentiary for a bank robbery charge.

IMPORTANT MEASURES BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Large Number of New Acts Expected to be Introduced

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

A large number of new acts are expected to be introduced in the legislature.

LEAGUE WOULD LIMIT CITY'S TAX RATES

Monthly Program for Percentage of Increase of Local Taxes to be Limited

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

A monthly program for the percentage of increase of local taxes to be limited.

SAANICH ELECTION FREELY DISCUSSED

Various Measures in Program for the City of Saanich

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

Various measures in the program for the city of Saanich.

WOMAN TAKES EVERY CHANCE

To Recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for Her So Much

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

To recommend Lyda E. Pinkham's vegetable compound for her so much.

Get Your Skates and Boots Here

Ladies' Quilted, complete, \$1.95 to \$2.95
Men's Quilted, complete, \$2.50 to \$3.50
Boys' Quilted, complete, \$1.50 to \$2.50

MAYNARD'S SHOE STORE

Professional Boots and McCulloch Skates in All Sizes
610 Yates Street Phone 1033

Whenever You See a Telephone Number in Worth Think of

VICTORIA FEED COMPANY, LIMITED

1201 Government Street Phone "Two Nine Oh Eight"



Don't Say Butter—Say
"OUR OWN BRAND"

CENTRAL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
1201 GOVERNMENT STREET



For Light Refreshment
Let's Go to Terry's

TWO STORES
DOUGLAS AT FORT DOUGLAS AT HANCOCK

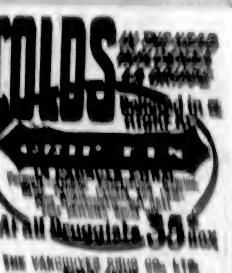
Students
Know
This Brand



The "T" & "B" Brand...
The "T" & "B" Brand...
The "T" & "B" Brand...

THE FUTURE OF MARGARET...
The future of Margaret...
The future of Margaret...

THE FUTURE OF MARGARET...
The future of Margaret...
The future of Margaret...



At all drug stores 35¢

MACDONALD'S Brier

The Choice with a heart
X lb. 80¢
Canada's Best Buy
THE ECONOMY PACKAGE
(Also procurable in packages 15¢ & 25¢)

SAYS PINE'S LIGHTEN TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS...
The financial markets...
The financial markets...

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

ESTATES PROBATED

FEW SEEK ELECTION TO CIVIC OFFICES

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...

NATURALLY...
Naturally...
Naturally...



New Dance Frocks and
Dinner Gowns

845 to 8110

Surratt's
LIMITED
124 Yates Street Phone 1001

1130, 1135, 1140, 1145
Metavision Bros. Agents
1130, 1135, 1140, 1145

The "Willis"
Piano is a
British Pro-
duct Entirely

Willis Pianos, Ltd.
1003 BAYVIEW
Phone 814



The Tea Kettle
1003 BAYVIEW
Phone 814

Order Your New
Tailored
Suit
Today!
1003 BAYVIEW
Phone 814

CHARLIE WO
1241 GOVERNMENT STREET

All
New
British
Winter
Suits

CHARLIE HOPE
1241 GOVERNMENT STREET
Phone 1001

AM THE ONE WHO
BURNS IT
THE PEOPLE'S
COAT
THE QUALITY
COAT
THE ECONOMICAL
COAT
THE HANDSOME
COAT
Phone 1001 for a ton or half

WALTER WALKER
& SON

Oldest Coat Dealers in B.C.
625 Port Street Phone 1007

Caution!
Let us show you
the difference
between
FOX'S
1241 GOVERNMENT STREET

Why
1003 BAYVIEW
Phone 814

KENT'S
PHOTOGRAPH STORE



VICTORIA OWL DRUGS
 7-11 NEW FAIRLANE
 1000-1010 B. & C. THOMPSON ST. N. W. TORONTO

We Are Pleased
 to adjust your glasses without charge. If they wear lightening or have become bent in any way, take advantage of this offer.
Courteous Service Our Aim

PROSPECT LAKE WOOD
 10-10th Streets 15-15th Streets

COAL

All Kinds of Heavy Heating
 Dig. Penn. 1st English Penn. 4th
 Superior Grade 1881 Economy

Victoria Optical Parlors
 100 Niagara Building
 Gordon Shaw, Opt. D.
 Registered Optometrist

Hundreds of Skaters Have Been Equipped Here!

The fact that we have been called upon to provide so many pairs of skates and boots is proof that skaters like our service.



SKATES	
Ladies' Skates	\$2.50
Men's Skates	\$3.00
Star Skates	\$2.50
Star Skates	\$2.50
Star Skates	\$2.50
Star Skates	\$2.50
BOOTS	
Ladies' Boots	\$3.50
Men's Boots	\$4.00
Star Boots	\$3.50
Star Boots	\$3.50
Star Boots	\$3.50
Star Boots	\$3.50

Skates Sharpened 25¢

Pedden Bros

BICYCLES, SPORTING GOODS, TOYS
719 Yates Street Phone 817

NATIVE SONS WIN FROM CRUSADERS

SCORE WAS THREE TO NIL AT ATHLETIC PARK

Game Was Fairly Even Until Near the Finish—No Goal Scored at Half-Time

At the Royal Athletic Park the Native Sons defeated the Crusaders to the tune of 3-0 in yesterday's soccer, but not until well into the second half of the game did the winners score the goals which gave them an undisputed victory.

The game started off with a rush and almost immediately the Sons of Canada's defence was given quite a hard time standing off the attacks of the opposing forwards, who, however, found it impossible to score. This attack on the Canadians' goal did not last very long before the play was reversed and the Crusaders were kept on the hop to prevent the Canadians from breaking into the scoring column. For the remainder of the game the play was mostly midfield, except for an occasional breakthrough of each team, and when the whistle sounded for halftime neither team had been successful in scoring.

With the rest period over, the Native Sons came back with renewed energy and gave the Crusaders' defence plenty to do to prevent a score on the part of the Canadians. This attack on the Crusaders' goal, although rather heavy, proved unsuccessful and play passed from one end of the field to the other, with the eventual winners having slightly the better of matters.

With about twenty minutes to go the Canadians put up a real bombardment of the Crusader goal and at last they were successful in setting the platoon, Williamson shooting with a stinging low shot, leaving the goalie helpless to save.

About ten minutes later Rex put his team up one when he placed a nice shot in the corner.

With the score 2-0 against them the Crusaders stayed with it, but found it impossible to break through the opposing defence. With about five minutes to go, the Canadians who seemed disheartened with a two-goal lead, put up another heavy bombardment of the Crusaders' goal, and only good work on the part of their defence saved them from a much more defeat. But at last the defence made a stand, and the Canadians were another goal up. One of the Crusaders backs, in endeavoring to clear, put the ball into his own net, bringing the Canadians' lead to three. For the remainder of the game the eventual winners kept pressing their opponents.

The teams took the field as follows: Native Sons of Canada—Vaddington; Nex, H. Cummins, T. Moffatt, Mulcahy, Provost, Lorenz, Campbell, J. Cummins, Woolsey and W. J. Moffatt.

Crusaders—Holman, Smith, Webster, Blacklock, Fulton, H. McGimpsey, H. Esler, B. Rice, D. Esler, Tampion and Stewart.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

PLAN NEW SCHEME FOR DIVISION INTO ZONES
Atlantic and Pacific Players May Play Off for the Famous International Trophy

HONOLULU, Nov. 4.—Plans to divide the lawn tennis world into two zones, the Atlantic and the Pacific, with each zone settling its own competition, and the two winners playing off for the Davis cup, are being advocated by the Davis cup committee and tournament committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, according to announcement by B. R. Prentiss, member of the latter body, here today.

Under the tentative plan terms from Australia, the Philippines and Japan probably would play their preliminary rounds in Hawaii, the winners then going to the mainland to meet the Canadians. The winners in this round then would meet the leaders of the Atlantic preliminaries for the Davis cup.

PENN STATE DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Penn State, hitherto undefeated in three seasons, was defeated here today by the Navy, 14 to 6.

Notice!

Game Law Notices have been posted on the border lines and interior positions at Glamorgan Farm, North Saanich. Sportsmen are specially requested to observe these notices, otherwise prosecutions will follow.

MACAULEY GOLF CLUB COMPETITION DRAW

Good List of Entries Received for Thanksgiving Day-Play at Equilmalt

An excellent list of entries was received on Saturday for the eighteen-hole medal competition to be held on the Macauley Point Golf Club links at Equilmalt, twenty-nine members having entered for the men's competition. Players are asked to arrange their own starting times. The draw was made yesterday afternoon, and resulted as follows:

Men's Competition
H. M. S. Bell and H. Law.
C. Beveridge and H. Hurley.
Eng. Lieut. D. Stephens and W. E. McIntyre.
D. Macbeth and Major F. B. Eaton.
Capt. H. L. Roberts and J. R. MacIntyre.
Gen. J. M. Ross and R. A. Wolfenden.
C. McConnell and H. E. Raybone.
H. E. Webb and G. B. Berman.
Rev. E. B. Chapman and Col. L. Drum.

Ladies' Competition
Mrs. A. Creffield and Miss G. Morris.
Miss E. Edwards and Miss Douglas.
Mrs. W. McIntyre and Miss M. Blakenbach.
Mrs. H. L. Roberts and Miss M. N. Blakenbach.

HOCKEY PRACTICE IS ARRANGED BY GYROS

Club's Players Take to Ice Tuesday Evening—No Plans Owing to Amateur Hockey

The hockey players of the Gyro Club will turn out for their first practice of the season on Tuesday evening at the arena. They will be on the ice from 7:15 to 8:15.

The Gyros last year entered a team in the Commercial League, and although they did not shine brightly in the hockey firmament, they got a lot of fun out of the games they lost.

Owing to the fact that amateur hockey plans for this season are yet uncertain, the Gyros do not yet know in what company they will play. They have three senior players within their ranks, Alex. Strath, Chas. E. Hargrave, and Louis Glaser, and if a senior league does not materialize, these may play for the Gyros.

Under the chairmanship of Gyro Bill Ellis, well known in local athletic circles, the athletic committee of the Gyro Club is preparing a sports programme for the season.

HORNETS WIN AGAIN

DEFEAT COWICHAN FIFTEEN BY NINE TO THREE

NANAIMO, Nov. 4.—The local Hornets Rugby team again took the Cowichan fifteen into camp this afternoon on the Cowichan grounds by a score of nine points to three, the same score as a week ago. There was a fair crowd on the field and the game was well worth seeing.

The first half the Hornets had all the best of the game, but in the second half Cowichan was on the aggressive, and gave the Hornets all they could handle. The Hornets' forward pack always seemed to have the best of the visitors, and their superior line in forward play enabled their halves and three-quarters to open out the play.

All the scoring was done in the first half, Cowichan becoming dangerous in the latter period, but failing to register.

EAGLE BOWLERS WIN FROM HAT COMPANY

Before a crowd of interested fans the Eagles nipped the Hatters out of the bowling competition on Friday night after a stubbornly contested game, by the narrow margin of 86 pins. First one team and then the other led until the last frames were bowled. Mouton for the Hatters was high man with a total of 320 points.

Scores:

Flashes	153	154	155	478
Neill, G.	247	248	249	484
Danahela	132	143	155	430
Walt, W.	127	140	184	451
Miller, F.	155	180	157	492

735 731 606 3321

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

Wilton Hat Company

SPORTING NEWS

HIGH SCORES FEATURE OPENING GOLF ROUND

W. P. D. Pemberton Is Medalist in City Championship With 83 for the Round—Score of 95-Good Enough to Qualify—Present Champion Twelfth on List

Conditions Perfect For Play at Colwood

Favored with perfect golfing weather the qualifying rounds in the city championship were played yesterday on the Colwood Golf and Country Club links. The course was in almost perfect condition, and there can be no alibi on account of either the weather or the links.

Oddly enough the low scores were not made by members of the home club, from whom, with such an intimate knowledge of the distances, the best showing might be expected. As usually happens in medal play many good golfers failed to turn in respectable cards, and some failed to qualify, who, in match play would easily dispose of many of those in the select thirty-two. As was to be expected a "dark horse," Mr. W. P. D. Pemberton, won the medal round, with a score of 83. Two members of Uplands, W. G. Leith and S. H. de Carteret, were runners-up, with 84. A score of 95 was good enough to qualify, but as there were thirty-one players with less than this mark, and only two, V. C. Martin and R. Foulis, with 95, these two will have to play off or draw for a place in the championship play.

With reference to the high scoring, it is a fact that the Colwood course, with its distances and natural hazards, often upsets the "dope" on players when engaging in competition there. It is perhaps the most difficult links in the Pacific North-west to make absolutely sure of a good score.

Nearly all the entries took part in the qualifying round with one notable exception, that being Mr. Angus Campbell, who missed the Vancouver boat.

Play in flights will continue over the holidays. Most interesting part of the tournament will then begin, match play being always enjoyed more than the medal round.

The full list of scores in yesterday's qualifying round follows:

W. P. D. Pemberton	83
J. S. Hargrave	84
R. H. de Carteret	84
W. G. Leith	84
H. G. Wilmot	84
A. W. Price	85
Caut. Westmoreland	85
C. A. Boyd	86
H. G. Wilmot	86
D. Arcey Martin	87
A. S. G. Musgrave	87
D. Wilson	87
H. L. Chalmers	87
T. G. Ward	87
J. A. Sayward	88
W. M. Thompson	88
D. Wilson	88
C. W. Swenson	88
Frank Thomas	89
J. M. Wood	89
C. I. MacKenzie	89
J. B. Hargrave	89
D. L. Rines	89
Walter Parry	89
G. V. Simpson	89
H. S. Davidson	89
W. G. Leith	89
J. A. Rithet	89
A. E. Haynes	89
H. G. Wilmot	89
P. Criddle	89
R. Foulis	89
V. C. Martin	89
W. P. D. Pemberton	89
E. D. Freeman	89
H. P. Hodges	89
A. Lawrie	89
H. G. Wilmot	89
L. E. V. York	89
R. G. Strachan	89
H. G. Wilmot	89
Geo. Hall	89
J. V. Roberts	89
H. A. Tomlin	89
W. B. Ellis	89
H. P. Hodges	89
Carew Martin	89
Geo. Prety	89
L. H. Hardie	89
J. V. Scrivener	89
A. Youngman	89
G. O. Beasley	89
W. E. Cathole	89
H. Collins	89
J. N. Findlay	89
Chas. Morrison	89
Col. Peters	89
R. N. Hargrave	89
L. W. Slade	89
A. Montgomery	89
W. L. Macintosh	89
E. M. Brown	89
W. Cockburn	89
D. R. Garsche	89
R. M. Rush	89
R. H. Wilmot	89
A. McDermott	89
H. A. Ross	89
C. V. Scrivener	89
H. G. Wilmot	89
G. Money	89
H. W. R. Moore	89
J. R. Sykes	89
Chas. E. Hargrave	89
Angus Campbell	89

Following is the draw for final round of match play in the various flights:

Championship Draw

9 a.m.—R. W. Gibson vs. C. I. MacKenzie

9:05 a.m.—W. Parry vs. J. S. Davidson

9:10 a.m.—J. M. Wood vs. R. S. Moncrieff

9:15 a.m.—D. Arcey Martin vs. C. F. Schweggers

9:20 a.m.—C. A. Boyd vs. J. S. Hargrave

9:25 a.m.—G. V. Simpson vs. W. G. Leith

9:30 a.m.—Capt. Westmoreland vs. A. V. Price

9:35 a.m.—J. H. Edmonds vs. R. L. Chalmers

9:40 a.m.—W. M. Thompson vs. W. P. D. Pemberton

9:45 p.m.—A. S. G. Musgrave vs. A. E. Haynes

SPORT RESULTS.

Rugby

V.I.A.A. 0; J.B.A.A. 0.

Wanderers Intermediates, 10; J.B.A.A. 0.

Soccer

Victoria Wests, 1; Metropolis, 0.

Sons of Canada, 1; Crusaders, 0.

Thistles, 1; Sons of England, 1.

Golf

W. P. D. Pemberton wins medal round of city championship with score of 83.

Basketball

Spencers, 1; Gordons, 1.

Metropolitans, 11; Normal School, 18.

V.I.A.A. Midgets—Blues, 6; Reds, 5.

Intercity Soccer

IS SPORT FEATURE

LADYSMITH AND VICTORIA ALL-STAR THE CONTESTANTS

Match Starts Tomorrow at 2:30—Visiting Team Comes as Yet Undeclared

Apert from the city golf championship at Colwood, the rugby match between the V.I.A.A. and H.M.S. Capetown and the Wednesday League event of importance of tomorrow's programme, and that is the intercity soccer match to be played for the honor of the Murr fund between the Victoria All-Stars and the Ladysmith eleven at the Royal Athletic Park.

Kick-off will be at 2:30 p.m., and from the starting whistle the game is expected to be a keen, fast encounter. Ladysmith comes as yet undeclared, and it will take all the All-Stars of Victoria soccer can do to defeat them, without a doubt.

Pearson has been appointed referee of the game, with Lock and Stokes as line-men, and the teams will line up as follows:

Ladysmith
P. Shrimpton, Goal; A. Boyd, Bob Whyte, Full Back; J. Lapanaky, H. Copas, Half Back; A. Anderson, H. Allen, Half Back; A. Sharp, Chester, Half Back; J. Orr, A. Potter, Half Back; A. Battle, H. Cummins, Forward; F. Strang, G. Allard, Forward; M. Davies, J. Cummins, Forward; A. Matheson, Clarkison, Forward; T. Travis, Forward.

Victoria
P. Shrimpton, Goal; A. Boyd, Bob Whyte, Full Back; J. Lapanaky, H. Copas, Half Back; A. Anderson, H. Allen, Half Back; A. Sharp, Chester, Half Back; J. Orr, A. Potter, Half Back; A. Battle, H. Cummins, Forward; F. Strang, G. Allard, Forward; M. Davies, J. Cummins, Forward; A. Matheson, Clarkison, Forward; T. Travis, Forward.

West's Defeat Mets

GREENSHIRTS SUCCEEDED IN HOLDING RIVALS SCORELESS

Superior Combination Chiefly Responsible for Result in Yesterday's Soccer Match

The Greenhirts proved their superiority over the Metropolis footballers yesterday afternoon in a hotly and closely contested soccer engagement, the Wests winning the struggle by two goals to nil. The game was another of the classic matches which have been played between the Wests and Mets, most of which have proved to be real good exhibitions of soccer. And yesterday's game was no exception to the rule.

A large crowd, composed of supporters of the rival squads, watched the teams in action at Beacon Hill. The ground was a little slippery, although most of the players had no difficulty in keeping their feet on terra firma during the afternoon.

There was not such a great deal to choose between the Greenhirts and the Metropolis teams, although the Wests had the better of the play. The Greenhirts' experience and combination playing undoubtedly gave them the victory. The Metropolis boys, however, were not without their share of the game, and the Wests soon realized that they were not going to have everything their own way.

The two goals which the victors registered were of the initial period. When the first half was about twenty-five minutes old, John Peden scored Church and Davidson, the Metropolitans' goal, and with a nicely directed shot, kicked the ball past Weir, the opposing goalkeeper, for a tally. The Greenhirts' backers were full of enthusiasm and called upon the Wests to keep up the good work which they had begun.

A Pretty Goal

Ten minutes afterwards, one of the prettiest goals that has been seen here for some time, was scored, again by Peden. George Allen, who played a good game, got the ball and kicked it towards Weir, who was guarding the Met's net. The ball, however, struck the crossbar and bounced to the ground in front of the cage. Weir tried to catch the ball in his hands, but failed, and before he could recover, Peden kicked the ball into the cage.

That ended the scoring. In the second half of the match neither side was able to break through the defense of the other eleven, although several strenuous efforts to do so were made. The Mets stormed the Greenhirts' goal towards the end of the encounter, but in vain. The Wests' backs, Bob Whyte and Chester, proved so formidable as ever, while Lesamine in goal showed fine style.

With a safe lead of two goals, the Greenhirts took things easy and played pretty much a defensive game during the closing minutes. The Metropolitans were active right up to the last, and kept their opponents' defence busy clearing the ball away not a few times. The Wests, however, made a number of rushes down towards the Met's goal, but they did not succeed in obtaining further tallies.

The game was refereed by Stokes. The teams took the field as follows: Wests—Lesamine; White and Chester; Baker, Metcalfe and Thomas; Sherrett, Tyeon, Peden, George Allen and Clarkison.

Mets—Weir; Church and Davidson; Gillingham, English and Dryborough; Barris, Barrie, Dewda, Cull and Hayward.

TIRE SPECIAL

30 x 3 1/2

\$9.00

If you can use a tire of this size, here is your opportunity to get a complete new set at very little more than one-half of the ordinary price. See the "Pathfinder" Tire here today.

WEILER

DOUGLAS ST. AT BROUGHTON (New Otto Weiler Building)

TELEPHONES: Office, 659; Battery Dept., 669; Night Phone, 68

If It's Skates and Boots You Want

We have got them.

Johnson at Broad Phone 7781

JIM BRYANT

"The House of Service" "Genuine Skates"

THISTLES SECURE TWO MORE POINTS

DEFEAT SONS OF ENGLAND BY TWO TO ONE

Nothing Notched Up at Half-Time—Jelliman Credited With Some Fine Work in Goal

The Thistles soccer team went up another two points yesterday after their game with the Sons of England, whom they defeated to the tune of 2-1 at the Central Park. At half-time neither team had broken into the scoring column, but after half-time the Thistles rallied twice, and the best of the Sons of England could do to retaliate was to put only one past the Thistles net custodian.

The game started off with a rush and almost immediately the Thistles were beating the opposing goalie, but their attempts to score were all cast aside. This attack on the Sons' goal only lasted for about ten minutes before Jelliman, in goal for the Thistles, was called upon to save some good attempts to score on the part of the opposing forwards.

The play was from one end of the field to the other, with both goalies being called upon to do a little work, but the shooting on a whole for this half of the game was rather erratic and many good chances on both teams were lost through the inability of their forwards to place their shots into the net. On one occasion, when the Thistles' forwards were well in on the opposing goalie and a score seemed sure, this opportunity was wasted. The player instead of booting the ball into the net sent it flying past the upright. When the whistle sounded for half-time no score had been registered.

The Second Half

After the interval the Thistles were pressing the Sons' goal very heavily, and for the first ten minutes of this half the Sons' defence was kept on the hop, staying off the attempts of the opposing forwards to break into the scoring column, which they eventually did. The ball was taken well down into the Sons' end of the field by the Thistles' right wing, from where it was centred, the centre forward then beat the backs and the goalie came out to save, but missed.

Watt then booted the ball into the net. The Thistles' goal, the players had to cover himself for the first tally of the day had been registered.

This score on the part of their opponents seemed to put all kinds of new energy into the Sons, and Jelliman was given quite a warm time in saving the hot shots of the opposing forwards. On one occasion only the sensational work of Jelliman in goal saved the Sons from tying the score. The Sons had taken the ball right up within ten feet of the Thistles' goal, the player had the backs beat and it was up to Jelliman to save. He saved amidst great applause from the sidelines, as this looked like a sure tally on the part of the Sons.

At last the Thistles broke away again. And this time J. Watt added another for his team with a well placed shot which the opposing goalie had no chance to save, bringing the score to 2-0 in favor of the Thistles. The Sons made another attack on the Thistles' citadel and the attempt was put to good advantage, with the ball taken well down into the Thistles' territory by the half-backs, and then centred. Tostevin, the Sons' centre, beat Jelliman for their only tally of the day when only about five yards from the goal, the goalie being helpless to save.

Taking It Easy

With the score two to one in their favor and about five minutes to go the Thistles seemed to take things a little easier, and this, although it helped the Sons to have an occasional shot at their goal, was to no advantage to them as the Thistles' net custodian seemed quite capable of handling all that came his way.

The Sons of England were minus their regular

SPORTING NEWS

OATMAN AGAIN
LEADS VICTORIA

Popular Local Wing Player is Reappointed Skipper of the Promising Aristocrat Team for Season

ICE DOGS SHOW GOOD
FORM IN PRACTISING

Jocko Anderson, One of the Stars of Western Canada Loop, Joins Victoria Club and Performs Well

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—George Irvine, well-known Vancouver sportsman, who delivers lectures on the game of hockey, was not only played the game but has officiated in hockey matches in past years, will assist Mickey Ions, Coast hockey arbiter, in handling games in the coming campaign, it was announced today.

Eddie Oatman will lead the Victoria puckhoosers in their march towards the championship of the Pacific Coast Hockey League this year. This will be the fifth consecutive season that he has captained the Aristocrats.

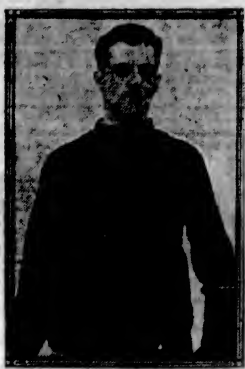
The intelligence that Oatman will again officiate as skipper of the local squad will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the hockey enthusiasts here, because the fans realize that Eddie has been one of the most consistent and energetic men who have ever appeared on the pond in a blue and gold sweater. He is very popular with the fans, who have ever been generous in praising his ability, both as a player and a captain.

Oatman will, as usual, assume joint responsibility with Manager Patrick in the selection and placing of the local players in their various positions on the ice. Eddie possesses a host of experience when the game of hockey is mentioned, and with the loyal support of his colleagues and the fans, he should have a splendid chance to lead the Aristocrats through the winter season to victory in the Spring.

Railbirds Like Him
During the time that he has piloted the local ice dogs, Oatman has gained the respect and confidence of the railbirds by his unselfish and aggressive playing while he is performing on the glaucous surface. As a skipper, Eddie commands the loyalty of his teammates, and superintends his men in a most commendable style.

With Oatman back again as captain of the Aristocrats, it is no wonder that the Seattle and Vancouver scribers are urging the other squads of puckhoosers in the Coast loop to watch out for the Victoria tribe.

If speed is the sole necessity for landing the hockey laurels this winter, then the Victoria team has the Coast pennant cinched without question. At the first workout of the local



EDDIE OATMAN
Who will guide the destinies of the Victoria puckhoosers in the Pacific Coast Hockey League this winter. Very popular with local fans.

crew yesterday afternoon at the arena, the brand of playing that was debited up met with a most favorable impression from the many railbirds who were on hand to get the first glimpse of their favorite players on the ice blades this season.

No Time Lost at All
Yes, there was lots of action, speed, hard playing, checking, rushes and combination tactics during the Aristocrats' workout. The various players were naturally rather stiff, but they soon limbered up, regained their stride, and found that they were practically as much at home on the pond as if they had been feeding in a Morris chair or whirling around a ballroom to the strains of enchanting melody.

But their performance bore no relation to the arm chair. All the players were on hand with the exception of Slim Halderman, Clem Loughlin and Mac Fowler, who will arrive in the city during the early days of the week. Delia, one of the fastest of the amateur hockeyists in the city, who is trying to land a berth with the Victoria club, was out on the pond, and made a good showing. Dunderdale, Meeking, Oatman, Fredrickson and Patrick went through the practice with comparative ease, and kept the puck traveling at a rapid rate of speed the whole time. From the fine performance yesterday, it is a safe bet that the Aristocrats will give the other squads in the loop plenty to think about when they, they hope to, trounce Vancouver and Seattle in the league fixtures this season, as well as administering laces to prize contestants that will be playing visits to the local skating palaces.

Jocko Anderson, the star man of the Calgary Hockey Club, reported to the local management yesterday morning, and went through the preliminary trials during the afternoon. Red Dutton, the star defence man of the Western Canada team, was to have come here, but he secured permission to stay on the prairies, and instead the Aristocrats have obtained a puckhoosers of no mean ability.

Monday's Skating
The management of the arena announces that two skating sessions will be held tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day, one in the afternoon, and the other in the evening. The arena band will be in attendance at both skating periods.

RUGBY FIFTEENS
FAIL TO SCORE

J.B.A.A. and V.I.A.A. Fight Out Hard Struggle With No Decision Reached Before the Final Whistle

HONORS WERE EASY
THROUGHOUT CONTEST

Each Side Had Narrow Escape on Several Occasions—Minor Casualties Numerous in Second Period

The race for the senior city rugby championship remains the same in the relative standing of the teams as it was last Saturday. The James Bay Athletic and the Victoria Athletic and Island Athletic Association, in their feature grapple yesterday, broke even, neither team enjoying a score over the other, though the Bays were favored to win. Possibly the Bays were just a little superior in their back division, but this fact was counterbalanced by the V.I.'s strong forward line, whose members average several pounds more than their opponents. Despite the fact that Davis and Ross Johnson both had tries at drops for a goal from the field, and several times the Bays' three-quarters came to within a few feet of getting over the line, the game belonged to no one. It was a narrow escape from a catastrophe for the Bays when the ball was kicked to touch a few feet on the safe side of their line and a resulting throw-in gave the ball to the backs. That was the most delicate situation during the whole game.

For the greater part of the time the ball was in the V.I.A.A. area, but, no matter how the forwards rushed and the three strove to break through their opponents' line, the ball would not go through. The V.I.'s defence has not yet been broken, and their cherished line remained unviolated. The game was fast, but none the less full of throw-ins, and the scrums were numerous. These facts, instead of making the game less interesting, only added to the excitement of the spectators and goaded the players to greater effort.

An Even Battle
The V.I. got the kick-off, but they gained no ground. Hard upon them pressed the Bays, until the twenty-second minute, when a neat and a retaliation, and the Bays were struggling in their own territory. The V.I. got to within a few yards of a score and then, after some of the nearest and most spectacular of tackling that has yet been witnessed in the city league games, the V.I. men were effectively stopped.

After this reverse the V.I. lost ground for some time, and the ball was continually in possession of the enemy. The Bays' counter line on several occasions broke away, and, but for the tackling of Dunn, McLennan and the rest of the assembly on the other side of the field, would certainly have broken through. In the first half the game was clean and straightforward throughout, and there were no serious injuries to the players.

With the Bays' kick-off in the beginning of the second half of the struggle the fight became more or less even, and there were hard blows given and received, usually without any serious consequences. And then matters became bad for the Bays. First, Taylor, the star five-eighths man, twisted his ankle. He was put in the sick list for a few minutes, but kept gamely on with the fight. Some minutes afterwards Travis, the hard-working, ever reliable forward, was heavily hit on the head and with a sprained wrist, and possibly more serious difficulties. Meanwhile, Dunn had put his knee out of joint and wrenched himself on the V.I. side of the field, and Davis, of the Bays, dropped from the game with an injured knee, only to return after a rest and a massage, with red in his eye and a hard tackle for everyone.

Injuries a Handicap
These were the major casualties. The game proceeded, although the Bays were thus considerably handicapped. Their men were game and the V.I. pressing hard. Time and again the red-shirted fighters plunged to within striking distance, and then were hurled back to a safe position. Once or twice they tried their forwards for a smashing drive through, but they were repulsed with efficiency by the Bays and forced to retire. Then as a last resource the Bays drove their three-quarters down the field again and again. Closer and closer to the line these bore, only to be stopped as they had stopped their opponents earlier in the struggle, just on the safe side of the line.

There was no fault to find, and that was a difficulty between referee and players. The latter were at fault. They persisted in deciding the decisions, which could not have been fairer; but perhaps they, the players, may be excused when one considers the pace they kept during the game and the blows they received without flinching. In the future it is hoped by

spectators and players alike that there will be less talking on the field and absolutely no fault found with the referee's decisions. Otherwise the game is not a game, and the spirit that pervades all true British sport has been allowed to drag at a low level.

The Line-Up
The teams were as follows:
J.B.A.A.—Byers, Totty, Humber, McLennan, Johnson, Maclean and McMillan; Taylor, Davis, Collier, Travis, Shaw, J. Johnson, Sturgeon, Benson.
V.I.A.A.—Hustache, Steel, Dunn, McLennan, Champion, Coleman, McRae, Broadbelt, Blyth, Pendray, Crump, Gravelin, Connerton, Givens, Colpitts.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

LONDON, Nov. 4.—(Canadian Press Cable).—Result of football games played in the Old Country today follow:

English League—First Division
Everton, 1; Arsenal, 0.
Oldham A., 0; Aston Villa, 2.
Birmingham, 0; Cardiff City, 0.
Huddersfield, 2; Blackburn R., 3.
Bolton W., 2; Stoke, 1.
Burnley, 0; Nottingham F., 2.
Leiston N. E., 2; Chelsea, 0.
Preston, 0; Liverpool, 4.
West Bromwich A., 3; Manchester C., 0.
Middlesboro, 3; Sheffield U., 1.
Newcastle, 2; Sunderland, 1.

Second Division
Fulham, 0; Barnsley, 1.
Leeds U., 2; West Ham U., 0.
Leicester C., 0; Hull City, 1.
Manchester U., 0; Clapton, 0.
Notre County, 2; Blackpool, 0.
Portvale, 2; Bury, 0.
Rotherham C., 2; Coventry C., 0.
The Wednesday, 3; Crystal Palace, 1.

Third Division—Southern Section
Southampton, 2; Bradford, 0.
South Shields, 3; Derby C., 1.
Stockport C., 1; Wolverhampton, 1.

Third Division—Northern Section
Aberdeen, 0; Queen's Park, 0.
Brentford, 2; Merthyr Town, 1.
Brighton and Hove, 1; Swansea T., 3.

Bristol City, 2; Portsmouth, 1.
Exeter City, 3; Norwich, 0.
Gillingham, 0; Swindon Town, 0.
Millwall, 1; Charlton A., 1.
Newport C., 0; Luton Town, 3.
Rugby Town, 1; Bury, 0.
South End U., 1; Northampton, 3.
Watford, 1; Reading, 0.

Third Division—Northern Section
Accrington, 0; Chesterfield, 4.
Barrow, 1; Nelson, 0.
Bradford, 4; Grimsby City, 1.
Grimsby Town, 2; Crewe A., 3.
Hartlepool U., 0; Rochdale, 2.
Lincoln City, 2; Southport, 0.
Stoke City, 2; Ashington, 1.
Tranmere N., 2; Walsall, 3.
Wiganboro, 0; Halifax Town, 1.
Wrexham, 0; Darlington, 0.

Scottish League—First Division
Aberdeen, 3; Celtic, 1.
Clyde, 0; Celtic, 1.
Dundee, 1; Alderminster, 1.
Falkirk, 0; Hibernians, 0.
Hamilton A., 0; Ayr United, 1.
Hearts, 2; St. Johnstone, 0.
Kilmarnock, 0; Motherwell, 0.
Morton, 0; Raith Rovers, 0.
Rangers, 4; Partick Thistles, 1.
St. Mirren, 1; Aberdeen, 1.

Scottish League—Second Division
Annandale, 2; Queen's Park, 0.
Bathgate, 2; East Stirling, 0.
Barnhill, 0; Dunfermline, 1.
Clydebank, 0; Aberdeen, 1.
Cowdenbeath, 4; Stenhouse Muir, 0.
East Fife, 1; Boness, 1.
Johnstone, 3; Dumbarton, 0.
St. Bernard's, 1; Lochcubbin, 1.
St. Johnstone, 0; Forfar, 1.
Vale of Leven, 5; King's Park, 1.

Irish League
LONDON, Nov. 4.—Results of games in Rugby League today:
Cardiff, 15; Widnes, 3.
Halifax, 15; St. Helens, 3.
Salford, 0; Barrow, 3.
St. Helens, 8; Leigh, 11.
Warrington, 20; Hunslet, 0.
Wigan, 9; Hull, 0.

Rugby Union
Broughton, 10; Swindown, 20.
Yorkshire Cup—Second Round
York, 4; Huddersfield, 3.
Bathley, 18; Hull Kingston, 2.
Leeds, 22; Bradford Northern, 3.
Wakefield Trinity, 4; Dewsbury, 2.

Rugby County Championship
Guy's, 8; Blackheath, 0.
Richmond, 11; Oxford University, 3.
Fenarth, 3; Cardiff, 23.
London Welsh, 0; Croydon, 23.
Leicester, 8; Swansea, 0.
Cambridge U., 29; London Scottish, 10.

Rugby County Championship
Lancashire, 23; Cheshire, 29.
Sutherland, 15; Northumberland, 10.

Somerset, 2; Cornwall, 1.
Yorkshire, 14; Durham, 3.
Gloucestershire, 16; Devon, 11.

**JIMMY THOMAS WINS
FEATURE EVENT AT
PHOENIX SPEEDWAY**

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Jimmy Thomas, of Phoenix, won the 50-mile free-for-all automobile race, the feature event of the racing programme on the mile track at the state fair grounds here today. His time for the distance was 44:44.

John Carmichael, of Phoenix, was second; Carl Ogilvie, of Douglas, third; Dick Locke, of Tucson, fourth; and Clark, of Phoenix, fifth. The other eight of the thirteen starters did not finish.

THE LATONIA CUP
LATONIA, Ky., Nov. 4.—Radio, ridden by Jockey L. McDermott, won the Latonia Cup with a \$7,500 added purse over a distance of two miles and a quarter here this afternoon in 3:49 flat. Rockminster, a Jones entry, finished second, and Cherry Tree, third. The finish was a nip and tuck race between Radio and the Jones entry.

EASTERN RUGBY RESULTS
Toronto Argos, 12; Hamilton Tigers, 13 (tie).
Queens, 30; McGill, 10.
Montreal, 14; Ottawa, 10.

(Additional Sport on Page 27)

VANCOUVER RUGGERS
WIN FROM EDMONTON

Alberta Players Had Little Chance to Score From Whistle to Whistle—Coast Backs Were Good

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—Crossing the line on four occasions and holding their opponents scoreless, Vancouver rugger administered a defeat to the Edmonton fifteen at Brockton Point this afternoon. None of the tries were converted and the final score was Vancouver, 15; Edmonton, 0. The game was witnessed by over 2,000 rugby fans and the field was in excellent condition.

With the exception of a few seconds in the second half when the visiting forwards dribbled dangerously near the Vancouver line, the local boys had no chance to break into the score column. The Varsity squad will tackle the visitors at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Lou Hunter, the rowing club fish, was the star of the game, although the entire back division turned in one of the finest exhibitions ever seen on a local rugby field. Jack Tyrwhitt ran Lou a vicious charge for premier honors, scoring two tries, his first in the game. H. Hens the remaining one. The only department of the game in which the Vancouver squad did not excel was in the place kicking. Thom, the premier place kicker of the city league, was unable to play and Sherwood and Pinkham had little success on their attempts to find the aperture.

Visitors Outplayed
The visitors were outplayed in every department of the game. Their forwards were no match for the local boys, their heeling being poor and their dribbling conspicuous by its absence. The local scrum shot out the ball to the half nine times out of ten and the three quarter line was fed incessantly.

Only on one occasion did the visiting three-quarter line get away on a run and there was little tackling. The visiting three-quarter line showed little knowledge of fairways, and of the game and the local line had few occasions to bring their opponents down. The punting, on the whole, was below the average.

Gossip at the 19th Hole

By Leo Dee

Natural or Artificial?
There is a good deal of work nowadays about the excessive amount of water in the game of golf, and much so that the time will come when a halt must be in order or players will get so they cannot hit a ball unless it is found sitting up on the fairway as though on a tree. We are told by Old Country visitors that this tendency to get away from natural difficulties by smoothing the roughness of fairways, and the holes tends to spoil the versatility of players, making it so that they are unable to recover when in a lie that is known as "Vaseline."

The great object of the game is to make good shots out of any lie, and so, to obtain that perfection, we must have the experience. Here is what Geo. Duncan, the British pro, had to say along these lines, just before he left for home after his trip, about a year ago:

"Well, we certainly found most of the links in grand condition. The fairways were too well kept and the greens usually were dressed as if for a party. But yes, I can't tell you how Aberdeen, the town in Scotland where even the seaweeds don't come from the ships, and it seemed as if money was wasted sometimes in shoveling. Maybe for ten years more this proficiency will keep on and then there will be a change towards sane spending, economical management and more golf for everybody."

The City's Best
Now that the championship is on, it is permissible to discuss the relative merits of those players most prominently mentioned as having a chance to finish at the top. In the list are four, possibly five, names which have nearly always been found in the finals or semi-finals. (We understand Mr. A. V. Macan could not finish this year.) These are B. Wilson, the present champion, Frank Thomas, A. T. F. Goward, J. A. Rihet and A. N. Price. If, as has been suggested, Mr. Wilson is not in form owing to his recent holiday, and no dark horse should appear, then it is generally conceded that the winner will be one of the other four. Frank Thomas is now playing perhaps his best game, and, if he goes away well, it will give a good account of himself. Mr. Goward plays a steady game and last year surprised his friends by beating Macan in the semi-finals on the nineteenth green. J. A. Rihet is reported in splendid form. Jack is a brilliant golfer, and, if he can hold his place, this year may see him the winner. And then we have Mr. Price, a form title holder, and one of the

best match players in a city. Price is never beaten until the last ball is held. He possesses the ideal temperament for a winning player, and while not at the top of his form, can be depended upon to give a good account of himself. Mr. Price is a New Zealander, and his place kicking, what is known as a long driver, but his approach shots are the envy of all who would but can't. Many express the hope that some new name from among the younger players may be played in the coveted position at the finish.

Most Important Shot
The above is a subject always open for debate among golfers and is never settled unanimously. Some will contend that putting is important. Others will say the long drive is most essential, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach to the green, whether with iron, maulie or lugger. This shot can be played in a variety of ways, pitch-and-run, pitch with backspin, or simple run up, each of which has its advocates, according to teaching or efficiency, but many, including the writer, will hold that the most useful and difficult of all shots is the approach

HUNDRED FROM HERE FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Dorothy Alexander is sailing this morning with good list of passengers for South.

More than one hundred passengers, sixty of them from Victoria, will join the Admiral Line steamer Dorothy Alexander here this morning when the vessel arrives from Seattle en route to San Francisco, San Pedro and San Diego. The local list includes Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Switzer, Mr. James Tait, Christina Blackadder, Mrs. Georgina Brucher, Miss May Boston, Mr. Stanley E. Ellis, Mr. Ken Greig, Mr. E. J. Hopkins, Mr. W. H. Maxam, Mr. E. W. Berryman, Mrs. J. Skinner, the Misses Jewell and Margaret Skinner, Mrs. Ann Craig, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Walker, Leslie and

OUCH! MY BACK! RUB LUMBAGO PAIN AWAY

St. Jacob's Oil stops any pain, so when your back is sore and lame, or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest St. Jacob's Oil at any drug store, pour a little in your hand, and rub it right on your aching back; and by the time you count fifty the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless, and doesn't burn the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints! (Adv.)

Private Greeting Cards

For Christmas and
New Year



THE COLONIST

Commercial Printing Department
Broad Street

Phone 197 for our representative to call and show you our line.

Atkins Road Near Parsons Bridge

4½ Acres, frontage on Millstream;
very little rock; partly cleared; small
house, piggery, barn.

Price \$3,000

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate and Insurance

1205 Broad Street

Telephone 65

White space purchased by the advertiser is valueless until it carries a message that arrests attention and compels action.

Advertisement writing is an important part of our service. Discuss this subject with us today.

CLARKE ADVERTISING SERVICE
ADVERTISING & ILLUSTRATING
522 Bannockburn Building
PHONE 6244

MAJORITY OF LINES REACH AGREEMENT

C.G.M.M. and Three Japanese Companies, However, Decline to Sign Rates Agreement

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The Pacific westbound conference concluded a five-day meeting yesterday afternoon when representatives of ten of fourteen trans-Pacific lines in attendance signed an agreement to maintain standard rates, agreed upon at a preliminary session at Portland, until May 1, 1923.

Three Japanese carriers and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine declined to be signatories to the contract. The Japanese companies are Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kure Line, and the Yawata Line. One of the principal issues in reference to good faith on the part of all of the signatories was the schedule, was the posting of a deposit of \$25,000 by each of the companies. This matter was postponed until January 2, when the conference will reopen. Some of the conferees suggested Seattle as the next meeting place, but the British Columbia port finally was chosen. The new schedule represents no material rate in rates affecting Pacific Coast originating shipments.

The California tariff on arbitrations issued on December 2 last was adopted in its entirety and affects all Pacific Coast ports.

All of the delegates left last night before their departure they expressed a unanimous opinion that minor difficulties would be adjusted at the Vancouver meeting.

COURSE FOR VICTORIA SHAPED BY SKY PILOT

Busy Coast Mission Boat Makes First Appearance Here With Rev. G. C. J. Pringle on Bridge

A craft of more or less unusual occupation and interest is the gasboat Sky Pilot, Presbyterian mission boat, which made its maiden appearance in Victoria harbor yesterday. The vessel was built at Vancouver last August, and is engaged in church work and its kindred humanitarian activities among the logging camps and scattered settlements along the British Columbia Mainland and adjacent islands. The skipper is Rev. G. C. J. Pringle, brother of the famous Rev. John Pringle, of the North, and the engineer, chief and only, is Mr. Lester Price. Both are full of pride and enthusiasm for the staunch vessel and the work it is doing.

The home port of the craft is Van Anda, Texada Island, and its cruising area extends from Welcome Pass to Port Neville. It attends only to the spiritual comforts of the settlers and loggers, but serves more material purposes as well, carrying, towards that end, a well-equipped medicine chest and a great quantity of reading matter. The latter consists of no fewer than fifteen complete circulating libraries with 150 volumes in each, and six copies of each of 75 books, all maintained by voluntary subscription.

The vessel itself is of recent launching and is handsomely fitted up. It is 40 feet long, has an oak-planked hull, a 30-horsepower engine and four berths, with an extra emergency berth in the pilot house. It was an emergency that brought the craft here, a sick man being carried down by the Sky Pilot for treatment here by Dr. Thomas Miller.

SHIPPING INFORMATION

Wireless Report
(By Government Wireless)
3 P.M. Positions: November 3.
M. B. Babinda, bound Barclay Sound, 122 miles south Cape Beale; Canadian Prospector, Vancouver for Yokohama, 1,110 miles from Flattery; Camilla Gilbert, bound Victoria, due 6 p.m. Saturday; Canadian Britisher, Vancouver for Vladivostok, 1,424 miles west of Flattery; Empress of Russia, Vancouver for Yokohama, 418 miles from Victoria; Harold Dollar, 418 miles from Flattery; Nenreoch, Vancouver for San Francisco, 550 miles south of Flattery; Grace Dollar, 136 miles from Vancouver, inbound; Canadian Skirmisher, due Vancouver Sunday afternoon; Yoshida Maru, 2,700 miles from Estevan, inbound; Nankai Maru left Port Townsend 6 p.m. bound Yokohama; Tokoh Maru, 230 miles from Estevan, bound Yokohama; Tathibius, bound Yokohama, 400 miles from Victoria; M. S. Culona, Dutch Harbor for San Francisco, 445 miles from Flattery; Princess Maginnia, 3 a.m. at Victoria, northbound; Chitaku Maru, 2,200 miles from Estevan, bound Vancouver; Atlantic Maru, 4322 north, 17113 east, bound Vancouver; President Grant, bound Seattle, 1,340 miles from Seattle; M. S. Donna Lane, 26.10 north, 164.15 west, bound San Francisco; Princess Empress, bound Port Alice, off Cape Scott, 4 a.m.; Makura, due Suva Saturday, en route Australia.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed With Sulphur it Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of sage tea and sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied, with wonderful effect. By using any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, as because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through the hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color, and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. (Adv.)

VESSELS PLANNED AS MEAT CARRIERS

Eight to Be Built for Australian Trade—Short Route to Revolutionize Movement

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A scheme is under consideration here which is designed to revolutionize the Australian meat trade with Great Britain and provide employment for 14,000 British shipyard workers throughout the coming winter. The plan provides for the construction of eight ships of five thousand tons each for the purpose of bringing Australian chilled meat and Australian fruit to this country by a quicker route than at present. The company concerned in the scheme has had tenders from continental shipbuilding firms (\$8,000 lower per vessel than the lowest British tender, but the Board of Trade's commercial department has interested itself in the matter and it is probable that revised tenders will permit of the work being done in British shipyards.

The object of the company is to ship meat from King's Sound, Western Australia, instead of from the East Coast of Australia, as is done at present. Then the shipping of chilled meat, instead of frozen meat will be profitable as the sea voyage will occupy only twenty-four days.

You Won't Cough After Taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

On the first appearance of a cough or cold do not neglect it; get rid of it at once before it has a chance to grow worse and settle on the lungs, causing bronchitis, pneumonia, or other serious lung troubles.

In Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup you will find a remedy that will relieve the cough or cold on its first inception by soothing the irritation, and healing the diseased lining of the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Mrs. Percy McRae, Little Rhinog, N.B., writes: "Three years ago I had the 'flu,' which left me with very bad cough. I tried different medicines which did me no good, so I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It relieved me of that awful cough in a short time."

"Dr. Wood's" is 35c and 60c a bottle at all dealers; put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by T. T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. (Adv.)

CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
CANADIAN SERVICE FROM MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Acadia... Nov. 4... Montreal to Liverpool
Andania... Nov. 4... Montreal to Liverpool
Casca... Nov. 4... Montreal to Liverpool
Saturna... Nov. 4... Montreal to Liverpool
TO CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania... Nov. 11... Montreal to Liverpool
Aquitania... Nov. 11... Montreal to Liverpool
Carnegie... Nov. 11... Montreal to Liverpool
Barmouth... Nov. 11... Montreal to Liverpool
Tyrhena (Boston)... Nov. 11... Montreal to Liverpool
Andania (Boston)... Nov. 11... Montreal to Liverpool
LONDON-DONALDSON AND GLASGOW
Carnegie... Nov. 4... Montreal to Liverpool
Algeria... Nov. 4... Montreal to Liverpool
SPECIAL CRUISES
Around the World, Nov. 31... 88. Lancia
Mediterranean Cruise, Nov. 31... 88. Lancia
Money orders and drafts at lowest rates
Full information from Agents or Company's Office, 422 Hastings St., W., Vancouver.
Phone 366, 368.

Looking for Comfort?

You'll find it in the clean cosy rooms from \$3.50 per week at the

Cecil

Blanchard Street
Next to Public Library
Phone 13180

GRANT NOT EXPECTED IN BEFORE TUESDAY

The Admiral Oriental liner President Grant, Captain John Griffith, is not likely to reach port from the Orient before Tuesday morning, as far as could be judged yesterday in the absence of wireless advices from the vessel. She was little under nine hours from here last night, and with the early sunset of these days it is regarded as improbable that she will succeed in reaching quarantine in time to get through on Monday afternoon. The vessel was last sailing from Yokohama, clearing at 6 p.m. last Saturday, which handicapped her further in her attempt to arrive here on Monday. She has 101 cabin and 221 steerage passengers from Japan, China and the Philippines.

OCTOPUS DRAGS BOY FROM BOAT TO DEATH

TACOMA, Nov. 4.—Dragged from his rowboat by a giant devil fish which he had speared, Albert Garnea, 19, of Sun River Beach, lost his life in the waters of the Narrows, near Gig Harbor, yesterday afternoon. The crowd of a fishing trawler nearby saw the accident and spread a purse seine around the spot, recovering the lad's body within half an hour, but efforts at resuscitation failed. The fisherman who saw the tragedy stated the devil fish was responsible.

REACHES QUARANTINE

Camilla Gilbert Has Arrived—Indian City Also Due

The S.S. Camilla Gilbert, from the Orient to Road at Genoa Bay for the Atlantic coast, reached William Head last night about 10:30 o'clock. The Indian City, another lumber ship, is expected at quarantine some time tonight. The latter vessel, after getting pratique, will shift into the upper harbor to load at the Canadian Puget Sound mill for Atlantic coast ports.

WINNER SAILS

The C. G. M. M. steamer Canadian Winner, Captain W. Wingate, passed out to sea yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, bound for Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.

FLORIDA June All Winter That Is, in Miami

Your expenses to Cuba, Key, and Return Every Winter, as long as you live, can be paid through a comparatively small investment now in AVOCADO PARK, managed by Maine men. 640 acres, close to Miami, being set in Avocado. Land quadrupling in value, big security for every dollar. A safe and very profitable investment, whether you come or stay at home. Returns guaranteed by Nature's lush and fertile resources, where she yields a harvest every day in the year. We actually pick money from trees. You can invest from \$5 to \$5,000. One of the oldest investment journals admits its readers "who are looking for a conservative and profitable investment, that may lead to huge profits," to write us. Let us tell you all about it with PROOF, FREE. SQUARE DEAL L. & D. CO., 1180 E. Flagler St., Miami, Florida.

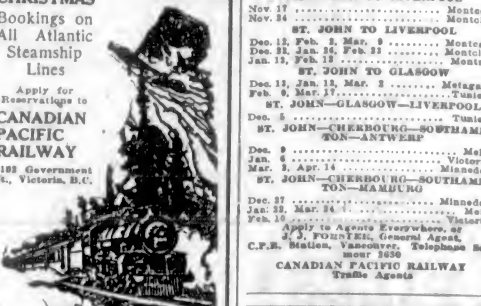
WHEN YOU GO TO SAN FRANCISCO for Good Accommodations at Moderate Rates Stop at HOTEL STEWART

On Geary St., just off Union Square, in the midst of the best stores, cafes and theatres. Unusually comfort and splendid service at very moderate rates. The best known hotel in the United States. Breakfast, weekdays and Sundays, 80c. Lunch, 25c. Room rates furnished upon request. To insure positive accommodations, definite reservation before arrival is advised. Municipal car line passes the door. Breakfast bus service train and elevator. Chas. A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors.

Canadian Pacific Railway

"The World's Greatest Highway"
Two Transcontinental Trains Daily
Standard and Tourist Sleepers
Compartment Observation Cars
CHRISTMAS
Bookings on All Atlantic
Steamship Lines

Apply for Reservations to
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
1188 Government St., Victoria, B.C.



OLD COUNTRY for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

Canadian National Railways Will Operate

SPECIAL TRAIN

Vancouver, 7:45 p.m. Dec. 4
To Ship's Side, Halifax, for Sailing of

SS. "MEGANTIC" to LIVERPOOL
December 10, 1922

SS. "ANDANIA" to LIVERPOOL
December 11, 1922

SS. "CASSANDRA" to GLASGOW
December 11, 1922

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

for Following Sailings:
SS. "Canada" (Montreal) Rev. 28
SS. "Andania" (Montreal) Rev. 28
SS. "Megantic" (Montreal) Rev. 28
SS. "Hogarth" (Halifax) Dec. 3
SS. "Canada" (Halifax) Dec. 3
SS. "Megantic" (St. John) Dec. 15
*Passenger transfer at Montreal

Full Information From Our Tourist and Travel Bureau, 911 Govt. St.

D.D.D. The Lotion for Skin Disease

Also sent connecting Vancouver with Seattle, Harbor Hotel and Rocky Village.
Depot Ticket Office, Phone 4479.
City Ticket Office, Phone 1247.

When a fellow needs a friend— EVER wake up in the morning feeling fagged and foggy?

Tired muscles and weary brains call for a breakfast of Grape-Nuts, the friendly, easily digested food, to fortify against exhaustion.

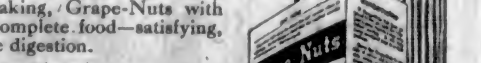
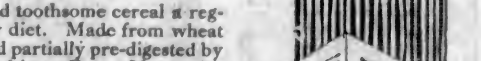
Grape-Nuts repairs the daily wear and tear on body tissue. It provides the essentials for rebuilding body and nerve cells; lime for the teeth and bones; iron for the blood.

Make this crisp and toothsome cereal a regular part of your daily diet. Made from wheat and malted barley, and partially pre-digested by 20-hours' scientific baking, Grape-Nuts with cream or milk is a complete food—satisfying, without overtaxing the digestion.

Sold by grocers everywhere!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Made by
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario



SAYS RED PEPPER HEAT STOPS PAIN IN FEW MINUTES

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis, backache, stiff neck, sore muscles, strains, sprains, aching joints. When you are suffering so you can hardly get around, just try Red Pepper Rub. Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red pepper, and when heat penetrates right down into pain and congestion relief comes at once.

Just as soon as you apply Red Pepper Rub you feel the tingling heat. In three minutes the sore spot is warmed through and through and the torture is gone.

Rowles Red Pepper Rub, made from red peppers, costs little at any drug store. Get a jar at once. Be sure to get the genuine, with the same Rowles on every package.

(A.S.V.)

Real Raisin Bread

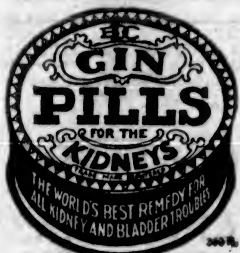
Order from your grocer or your bake shop now.

Old-fashioned, full-fruited raisin bread with at least eight luscious raisins to the slice—the kind you like.

To get the best, in which the raisin flavor permeates the loaf, ask for bread that's made with

Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins

the best raisins for bread, and all home cooking uses.



"Niagara Maid" GLOVE SILK HOSE



ASCINATINGLY feminine in their perfect fit over trim ankles. The ideal hose for every occasion—with smart street skirt as well as bewitching dancing frock.

Ask at your favorite store for "Niagara Maid" Glove Silk and Thread Silk Hose, "Niagara Maid" Glove Silk Underwear, and "Niagara Maid" Silk Garter.

All made in Canada for women who care.



This is the LECKIE Light Dress Model No. 1, 5018. Ask to see it.

Choose a "Leckie" for Dress Wear

All "Leckie" Dress Boots possess the dignity of conservative lines, because the well shaped clean cut dress boot represents the choice of particular men. Building fine dress footwear of this nature is no mean task, it requires a craftsman equal to the task of fashioning the finest material into equally fine dress boots—it's the Leckie policy. The above model is one of our dress boot styles. Built on the "Prince" last—a glove-like fitting boot of splendid workmanship. Try this model first.

Always look for the name "LECKIE" on the sole.

Most Every Shoe Store Has "Leckie's"

J. Leckie Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Thanksgiving Services

JAMES BAY METHODIST CHURCH

Cornwall and Minkley

SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 11 a.m.—Rev. J. W. Smyth, B.A., D.D. Subject: "An Ideal Thanksgiving." Vocal solo by Mr. Justin Gilbert. 1:30 p.m., Sunday school. 7:30 p.m., special service to young people by Rev. A. E. McMillan, B.A., of the Congregational Church. Vocal solo by Miss Myrtle Steenson.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.—Banquet given at 8 p.m. by Ladies' Aid Society to members and friends; also excellent programme. A four-act thanksgiving will be taken.

Victoria Golf School

Coaching in all shots of the game by H. W. EVE, Golf Professional. All lessons are private and by appointment, hour or half hour. Evening lessons. For further information phone 497 or 4934L. Address:

H. W. EVE

Golf Professional, 731 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

A Genuine Proposition

Exclusive agent wanted to handle Adams' Block Cake in Victoria and District. A wonderful opportunity for a progressive merchant. This is a fine clean line to handle, and tremendous quantities are now being sold.

Apply J. H. ADAMS
63 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Richcake," Vancouver, B.C.

LEGION SMOKING CONCERT

A highly successful smoking concert was held last evening in the rooms of the Canadian Legion, there being about two hundred present, including visitors from H.M.S. Cape-town and H.M.C.S. Patricia at present in port.

Mrs. Harris acted as pianist, and

the following artists assisted in an excellent programme: Mr. McKensie, banjo selection; G. Potter, songs; Ernie Impett, comic song; Mr. Tappan, songs; Stoker Damerill, song; J. Worth, imitations; Dave Sloan, comic songs; Petty Officer Horne, songs; Impett and Marshall, comic song.

Mother and Her Baby Are Relieved of Eczema



Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Salt Burn, Sask., writes:

"Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely relieved me of eczema and piles. I also used this Ointment for my baby, who broke out in eczema. A few applications were all that was necessary in her case. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been worth a hundred dollars to me—before using it I had spent a great deal more than that in unsuccessful treatment from doctors. We have also used Dr. Chase's other medicines, the Nerve Food having restored my health after suffering from severe nerve trouble when a girl."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

50 Cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Western Canada's
Largest Biscuit Factory

Som-Mor Biscuit

THE NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD

BUILDING ACTIVITY PROMOTES INDUSTRY

Demand for Material in All Parts of Canada Has Given Great Stimulus to Business

The widespread benefits accruing to industry in general through this season's remarkable activity in building are indicated in reports recently received by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association from members engaged in the manufacture of building supplies of all sorts. The great variety of materials entering into construction, drawn as they are from all parts of the country, and including not only brick, stone, cement, lumber, steel and plaster, but fittings and equipments of many kinds, render the building industry exceptionally important as a consumer of manufactured goods. The demand permeates a large section of the country's industrial fabric, giving work to thousands and bringing millions of dollars into circulation to the benefit of all concerned.

To quote a few reports: A large brick manufacturing industry has found the demand for brick this year in excess of its ability to produce, and is running full capacity all year, as compared with half-capacity most of last year. Another brick company reports demand heavier in its experience, while a third has found demand 50 per cent above last year, and will immediately enlarge plant to give 50 per cent more output.

One of the country's largest producers of lumber reports all stock sold and yards cleaned out. A company, with three plants, specializing in hardwood flooring, is operating at top capacity, and states that sales for first eight months of the year are 70 per cent ahead of corresponding period of 1921.

Manufacturers of builders' hardware report greatly increased business. One company is producing double the quantity of goods turned out last year. Another is running from 40 to 50 per cent ahead of 1921, and fully up to the banner year of 1920. A third has been forced to take on more employees and increase the hours of work to cope with the demand.

A large producer of plaster reports mills running to full capacity ever since early spring. A manufacturer of electric lighting fixtures finds sales in June, July and August about 30 per cent ahead of 1921. A manufacturer of radiators is increasing tonnage daily. A company manufacturing roofing has been doing the biggest trade in its history this summer.

Effects of Coal Shortage
The time-worn adage: "It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good," has its application in the threatened coal shortage, according to a survey of certain of its members taken recently by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Companies making heating apparatus, in which oil, gas or the electric current are used, instead of coal, are doing record business this season, and are not inclined to complain at all because the coal supply is limited.

Companies manufacturing electric heaters describe the demand this fall as abnormal, and state that they have had to increase their output considerably as compared with previous years at this season. Another company in the same line reports that it has been forced to greatly increase its output to meet the extra demand. A company making oil heaters finds a definite increase in the demand for its product, and points out that people are now buying two or three heaters where formerly they only purchased one. A company dealing extensively in gas appliances notes decidedly greater sales this season, while manufacturers of oil furnaces are so heavily booked with orders that some are refusing to take any further orders.

Car Shortage in Canada
Owing to the serious shortage of cars in Canada, steps are at present being taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to ascertain from members to what extent they are affected. Information will also be secured and collated to show how much time is consumed in loading and unloading, and if conditions demand action, an effort will be made to speed up the movement of freight in and out of Canadian factories.

The latest report on car supply received by the C.M.A. from the Canadian Railway Association shows a shortage in Canada on October 1 of 7,667 cars. To illustrate what a change has taken place, it may be stated that a year ago there was a surplus of 16,177 cars. On August 1 of this year the surplus amounted to 14,148 cars. Since then it has steadily decreased, and in the latter part of September, disappeared. The shortage affects particularly the manufacturers of pulp and newsprint, who are marketing their product in the United States. On account of the acute car shortage across the line—the average daily shortage for the period ended September 30 being 120,925 cars—Canadian cars are not being returned promptly, but are being retained on American roads. At the same time it is exceedingly difficult to obtain American cars in which to carry shipments to the United States.

It is gratifying to note that the number of bad order cars in Canada on October 1 was only 13,797, or 7 per cent of total cars on Canadian lines. This means that conditions in this regard are practically normal in this country. In the United States, on the other hand, the latest report shows 13 per cent bad order cars, an abnormal condition due largely to the effects of the shipper's strike. On the whole, the car supply situation is more satisfactory here than in the United States, and if the effort now being made by the Canadian Railway Association to secure the return of cars now held across the line is successful, considerable relief should be felt.

Quality is Economy
ask your dealer for

CFM guaranteed furniture

Made by

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of all classes of household and office furniture
Write for free booklet on Period Furniture



WARNING!

There is only one genuine Beaver Board. It is made by The Beaver Board Company, Ltd. It is identified by the Beaver trademark on the back of each panel. Look for the mark before you buy and be sure of getting permanent satisfaction.

Fix up those Shabby Rooms Now

WINTER is just around the corner. It's time to get ready for the long days and nights when you are indoors most of the time. Naturally you want your home to look its best.

Use genuine Beaver Board to re-line your worn walls and ceilings. Nail it over old plaster. No muss or litter. Use it when you build your new home. The attractive Beaver Board panels are heartily recommended by leading home decorators. They add permanent beauty to any room.

And the cost is surprisingly low. It is so easy to put up the big, convenient panels of genuine Beaver Board that the work is done in a shorter time than you'd think was possible.

Genuine Beaver Board, you know, is real flawless, knotless, manufactured lumber. It is sized by our exclusive patented Sealite process, which makes the surface perfect for painting or decorating.

There are many ways in which genuine Beaver Board will give you long-wanted conveniences at very low cost. Look over this list of suggestions. And call any good carpenter or building material dealer and ask him to estimate on the cost of Beaver Boarding for the work you want done. He will be glad to figure it for you right away.

Write for Samples and Booklet.

THE BEAVER COMPANY, LIMITED

Administration Office: Thorold, Ont., Buffalo, N.Y., London, Eng.

Eastern Sales Office: Thorold, Ontario.

Western Sales Office: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Distributors and Dealers Everywhere.

BEAVER BOARD

WARNING—be sure you get genuine Beaver Board

ISLAND DISTRIBUTOR

Walter S. Fraser & Company, Limited

Phones 3 and 2361

Victoria, B. C.

Wharf Street

LOCAL DEALER

Moore-Whittington Lumber Company, Limited

Bridge and Hillside

Phone 2697

LOCAL DEALER

Drake Hardware Company

1418 Douglas Street

Phone 1645

SOLD AND DISTRIBUTED BY

William N. O'Neil Company (Victoria), Limited

Phone 1137

High-Grade Building Material

551 Yates Street

LOCAL DEALER

Lemon, Gonnason & Company

2324 Government Street

Phone 77

LOCAL DEALER

David Spencer, Limited

Phone 7800

Victoria, B. C.

READ THE LABEL

PRODUCT OF CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MISSIONARY BODIES TO MEET THURSDAY

Nineteenth Annual Convention of
Methodist Church Organizations
in Metropolitan Church

The nineteenth annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist denomination in Victoria district will be held on Thursday next, November 9, in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Methodist Church. There will be afternoon and evening sessions, both of which will be open to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

The business of the conference will include the election of officers for the ensuing term, consideration of reports for the past year, and discussion of the programme that will be carried on during the forthcoming twelve months.

It is expected that between 500 and 600 delegates from the various missionary organizations of the Methodist church in the city will be in attendance.

The full programme for the conference is as follows:

Afternoon Session.

2.00. Devotional Exercises, Metropolitan Auxiliary. Opening: Presiding Officer, Mrs. J. W. Saubey. Minutes of Executive.

2.30. Reports from Auxiliary. Duets: Medaunas Johnson and Hobden.

3.30. Report of General Board Meeting. Mrs. J. W. Sipprell. Hymn. Offering.

4.00. Election of Officers. Place of next convention.

4.15. Song and Scripture Exercises by the Children of Oriental Home and School. Reports from Bands. Flag Recitation, Metropolitan Mission Band.

5.00. Question Box, led by Mrs. Bolander.

Evening Session.

7.30. Rev. W. J. Sipprell, D. D. Chairman. Devotional Exercises.

7.45. Tableau: "O Zion Haste." Metropolitan Mission Band. Reports from Circles.

8.00. Selection: Metropolitan Choir. Sketch: "The only way out of the dark." Fairfield Circle.

8.30. Address: "Character and Intelligence." Mrs. Lashley Hall. Offering. Minutes Confirmed. Closing.

STORES DECORATE TO ASSIST BALL

Angus Campbell's and Hudson Bay
Co.'s Displays—Dance at Armories
Monday Night

Very effective window decorations have been arranged by Angus Campbell's, Government Street, and the Hudson's Bay Company, Douglas Street, to help in the advertising of the Armistice Ball which is to be held on Monday evening at the Armories, Bay Street, under the joint auspices of the 8th Regiment, the 14th Canadian Scottish, and the Graduate-Nurses' Association. In each instance the decoration suggests the occasion and the form of the commemoration. Angus Campbell's showing a Red Cross nurse in uniform, while the display consists of evening dresses suitable for the ball. The Hudson's Bay Company recall the armistice in their soldiers in uniform, nursing sister, and draped flags which form the background. An oil-painting of the Prince of Wales in the Imperial touch.

The arrangements for the Armistice

Ball are now complete. The dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, with the bands of the 5th Regiment and the 14th Canadian Scottish to furnish the music. Mrs. Jenner has the catering in hand, which ensures the best of attention in this respect. A card-room will be opened for those who do not wish to dance, while there will be plenty of seats in the gallery for those who wish to look on.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENDORSES CARNIVAL

Seven Hundred Performers, Trained
Under Director, Ready for
Curtain Raising.

Endorsement by the Chamber of Commerce of the Fall Carnival to be held at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Nov. 9, 10 and 11, with matinees on the last named date, has given gratification to the G.W.V.A., under whose auspices the event is being held. The Carnival, they believe, is not only the greatest thing of its kind ever attempted in Victoria, but in British Columbia, and they sincerely appreciate the fact that the members of the

Chamber have given their moral support to the effort.

After several weeks of painstaking preparation the seven hundred performers have reached a stage of perfection where the exacting director, Mr. F. L. Lynwood, is satisfied that they will realize the ambition to present a programme which will live in memories of Victoria audiences as among the greatest events ever held in the city.

Brilliantly colored costumes, sparkling with thousands of spangles, have been secured, and as much attention is being given to detail of stage appearance and illuminating as is given in great theatrical productions by professional companies. The kaleidoscope spectacle when the whole seven hundred performers make their appearance in carefully planned order without conveying a studied affect, it is declared will result in a blending of colors and the presentation of a scene which will linger long in the memory of the audiences.

The hundreds of children taking part in the event will be a great factor in the success. They have been patient and painstaking in their efforts and have shown great aptitude in learning their parts.

Most of the artists taking the chief

parts are well known to Victoria theatre-goers, and the fact that their names appear in the programme is a guarantee that the performance will contain many delightful numbers. With the rest of the big casts they have worked hard in helping to make the carnival an outstanding event in the history of many fine amateur theatrical performances staged in this city.

Boxes are on sale at the Empress Hotel; now stand. Coupon tickets can be had at any time by calling for either performance, and will have the annoyance of getting into line and taking a chance on securing a desirable seat for the performance.

ASK REDUCED RATES

Mr. A. T. Goward Promises Consideration of Cuts Urged by Committee

The B. C. Electric Railway, through Mr. A. T. Goward, local manager of the company, has given assurance to the City Council that it will give careful consideration to the city's plea for reduction of lighting and power rates in Victoria.

Next Tuesday night the Public Utilities Committee, headed by Alderman

Joseph Patrick, will report to the Council on the results of a conference held on Thursday afternoon with Mr. Goward. At that conference members of the Council urged the company to reduce the electric lighting rates from seven to six cents per kilowatt hour and that the present meter rent of twenty cents a month be abolished. Reduction of the company's charge for power to operate the Johnson Street Bridge was also sought. The company's minimum charge for making available the volume of power required by the bridge is said to be \$150 a month, and the Council regards this as exorbitant.

All the requests made by the committee were discussed by the Council several weeks ago, when the committee was authorized to negotiate with the company for a lower schedule of rates.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—From 15,000 to 20,000 Italian settlers are expected to arrive in Canada in the Spring of the new year, shipping companies report. More than six thousand Romanian settlers are also scheduled to arrive next Spring. These are farm settlers.



When Love and Daring Ruled

Here's the world's most gorgeous romance living gloriously on the screen—a masterpiece of thrills and beauty.

You'll see lovely Betty Compson as the royal maid who jilts the King's favorite for a commoner. You'll see Bert Lytell as a dashing soldier of fortune who dares a hundred deaths to win her love.

You'll see roaring fights on land and sea, a pirate ship blown to atoms, passionate love scenes in thatched huts and royal boudoirs, all the shimmering splendor of a profligate court.

The brilliant supporting cast, headed by Theodore Kosloff, includes W. J. Ferguson, Raymond Hatton and Walter Long.

More than a wonderful picture—a breathless adventure of pure delight!



ADOLPH ZUKOR

PRESENTS A

George Fitzmaurice

PRODUCTION

ALL WEEK

"To Have and To Hold"

WITH

Betty Compson and Bert Lytell



Overture Selection
H.M.S. PINAFORE
By CAPITOL
ORCHESTRA
WILLIAM TICKLE
Director

Note These Prices

Matinee - - 25c Evening: Balcony - - 25c
Main Floor - - 35c Children - - 10c, All Day

PREMIER PROMISES TO ANNOUNCE PLAN

UNIVERSITY BUILDING NEEDS
PRESENTED BY STUDENTS

In a Few Days' Time Government
Leader Expects to Make
Statement

While Premier Oliver was not prepared to make any off-hand statement of the policy of the Government in respect of its future course in regard to the University of British Columbia, he informed a delegation of University students who waited upon him and his colleagues yesterday at noon, that he would be prepared within a few days to make an announcement.

The delegation, composed of three students, Messrs. A. E. Richards, J. A. Grant and P. M. Barr, made a strong plea for some action by the Government to provide adequate housing arrangements at the University. They told of the great increase in the number of students enrolled, of the inadequate provision made for accommodation, and expressed the conviction that public opinion in the Province was behind any move to place the institution upon a proper basis.

The delegation announced that the students of Victoria College, affiliated with the University, were unanimously supporting the plea.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, who introduced the delegation, plans to place a resolution on the order paper in the Legislature, calling upon the Government to take action, but in view of the statement made yesterday by the Premier of his intention to make an early statement on the matter, it is probable the Vancouver member will hold back his resolution.

The University question will loom large this session. It was reported yesterday that the Government feels that it cannot at present finance permanent buildings but that a start can be made under a plan whereby the foundations will be put in for the chief structures and erect thereon wooden buildings which would last for twenty or more years and by that time, it is hoped, financial conditions will warrant the erection of the permanent structures.

Under the plan proposed in the bill passed by the Legislature three years ago the Government lands in the Point Grey section were turned over to the University and it was proposed to open them up, develop them and sell them, the proceeds going towards the cost of erecting the University buildings. But with the real estate situation as it is, just what the lands would sell for now is doubtful, and the Government hesitates to borrow any large amount which might prove to exceed the money that could be secured for the lands.

These points will be referred to by Premier Oliver when he makes his statement to the Legislature.

BODY IS URGING CIVIC ECONOMIES

TAXPAYERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OUTLINES PLATFORM

Meeting Arranged for Next Wednesday to Discuss Municipal Matters

A meeting of the newly formed Taxpayers' Protective Association of this city will be held in the Board Room, Belmont Block, at 8 p.m. next Wednesday, when all who are interested in the subject of civic economies are urged to attend. The executive of this organization has already prepared a brief statement which all candidates in the coming municipal election will be asked to approve of, the first intention being to have it signed by all members of the association. It reads:

"We, the undersigned taxpayers of the city of Victoria, hereby request the Mayor, Aldermen, and School Trustees for the year 1923 to institute strict economy in the administration of their respective offices and make a determined effort to reduce municipal taxation in Victoria."

The Association has drawn up a platform of reform which contains the following objects:

1. That the mayor and aldermen of Victoria serve without remuneration, except for out of pocket contributions which a Mayor is often called upon to make.

2. That any person seeking election for municipal office shall not be in arrears for municipal taxes.

3. That a thorough analysis of every civic department in this Municipality be had with a view to curtailing expenditures and that rigid economy be the controlling factor in civic administration, thereby bringing about the reduction of taxation.

4. That a referendum be submitted to the municipal electors of Victoria at the earliest possible date asking them if they are in favor of modifying the present system of municipal government in Victoria by the election of eleven aldermen, who shall from among their number select a mayor.

5. That the Ontario plan for constituting the Board of Police Commissioners be introduced, namely: That the mayor, the judge of the County Court and the police magistrate be the police commissioners.

6. That the expenditures of school boards and boards of police commissioners in municipalities be placed under the control of the municipal council.

7. That the Provincial Government be urged to have the School Act amended by providing that:

(a) The costs of education in graded schools be strictly limited to and based solely on a per capita basis of children actually attending these schools.

(b) The parents of children attending other than graded schools contribute at least 25 per cent of the per capita cost of such education.

8. That the Provincial Legislature be urged to enact a new Municipal Act providing for the government of cities and municipalities according to their respective populations.

9. That this Association request other municipalities to co-ordinate with Victoria in bringing about the above reforms.

That all candidates for mayor, aldermen and school trustees at the forthcoming municipal election in Victoria be requested to support the above measures over their signatures.



Dominion Super-Special No. 7

ALL THIS WEEK

A Tornado of Laughs!
A Rainstorm of Tears!
An Avalanche of Thrills!

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD"

Adapted From Denman Thompson's Famous
Stage Play

A STORY made of the sorrows and joys of plain folks and a love that weathered adversity, reaching its climax in a mighty cyclone scene that dwarfs any storm ever before shown on the screen. For your heart's sake, come!

SPEND your Thanksgiving Day at "The Old Homestead" with Theodore Roberts



Starring

THE greatest of all emotion-dramas—the play that has drawn laughs and tears from a million American hearts—at last given a production that is worthy its story.

With the screen's greatest character actor, Theodore Roberts, in the role he was born for—"Uncle Josh."

The Grand
Old Man of
the Screen

THEODORE ROBERTS

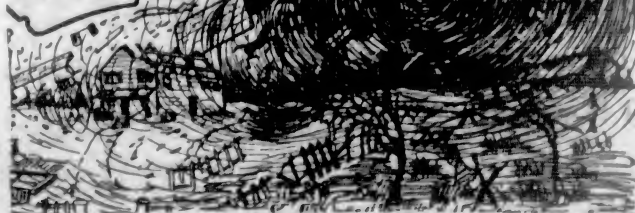
In His
Finest Production

PRICES:

MATINEE: Adults - 25c Children - 10c, All Day
EVENING: Balcony - - 25c Main Floor - - 35c

DOMINION

The Cyclone scene alone cost more than \$100,000. It is the greatest thriller ever filmed.



DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday to 1 p.m.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE TO ALL DEPARTMENTS—7800

Women's Cotton Blouses

November Price
95c

95c—For a Neat Styled, Good Grade Cotton Blouse. It is seldom you are offered an opportunity like this, therefore, you should not miss getting one. They are designed in Peter Pan or round neck style, trimmed with rick rack braid or two-tone piping, and have short sleeves. Sizes 36 to 44. On sale at **95c**

—Blouses, 1st Floor

Clearing Away Before Christmas Business Commences

A Large Stock of Trimmings Will Be Sold at Half Price Tuesday

This assembly of Trimmings includes silk nets, sequin trimming, sequin flouncing, French lace flouncing, French embroidery, newest radium lace, bead girdles, tinsel flouncings, sequin bandings and silk radium shawls. The regular prices of these trimmings were from \$1.50 to \$25.00. On sale Tuesday **75c to \$12.50**

—Laces, Main Floor

10 Dozen Men's Silk Ties

at 65c or 2 for
\$1.25

These Silk Ties are shown in brocades, stripes or plain shades. Neat styles and good qualities. Special at, each, **65c**
Or two for **\$1.25**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Men's Rubber Belts 45c

Men's Rubber Waist Belts, fastened with an adjustable nickel buckle. Will wear well and are washable. In shades of brown, grey and black; all sizes. At, each, **45c**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Dainty "Dove" Undermuslins Marked for November

Always in "DOVE" Undermuslins you will find the best materials and daintiest finish, and those offered now are really big values.

Nightgowns of fine white, pink, blue or orchid, trimmed with hand embroidery, at **\$2.50**
Gowns of fine white nainsook, hand sewn and trimmed with hand embroidery and drawn work. Very special value at **\$2.98**
Envelope Chemises, made of fine mull, in white and pink, trimmed with colored embroidery. Special at **\$2.50**

—Whitewear, 1st Floor

A Choice Selection of Better Grade Novelty Fall Coats

With or Without Fur Trimming
At Reduced Prices

\$57.50 to \$95.00

Better Grade Novelty Coats, in newest styles, with or without fur trimming. They are made of excellent grade cloths, including Duvetyn, Marvella, Bolivia and broadcloth, in shades of reindeer, taupe, sand, navy, black and midnight blue. They are trimmed with such excellent furs as opossum, beaver, skunk, mouflon and French beaverine. Wonderful values at the reduced prices, which range from \$57.50 to **\$95.00**

—Mantle Dept., 1st Floor



Men's Work Shirts at November Prices

Men's Heavy Blue Chambray Work Shirts, made extra large in body, and with pocket and collar attached. November Price, each **\$1.49**
Men's Heavy Work Shirts of galatea and duck, "Colossus" brand; made extra large in body, and with collar and pocket attached. All sizes. November price **\$1.25**
Men's Tweed Shirts, of wool mixture, and a stout work shirt. In shades of grey or brown. November price **\$2.25**
Men's Khaki Flannel Work Shirts, with double turn-down collar and loops. November Price **\$2.50**
Men's Navy Blue Heavy Twill Work Shirts, with collar and pocket. November Price **\$1.65**
Men's Mackinaw Jumpers, heavy weight, with double back, front and shoulders. Patterned in checks, khaki and black. November Price, **\$1.25**
Men's Light Stripe Flannelette Shirts, with collar and pocket, at **\$1.25**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Serge and Tricotine Dresses Navy, Black and Brown \$12.90 and \$19.75

Sizes 16 to 38

The Dresses are made from a dependable serge and tricotine, designed in the most approved models and smartly trimmed with beads, military braid and fancy stitching; in silver and colors. They have short, three-quarter or long sleeves and are suitable for morning or street wear. Remarkable values at \$12.90 and **\$19.75**

—Mantle Dept., 1st Floor

Girls' School Boots at November Prices

"Betty Buster" Box Calf Boots, the very best wearing boots you can buy. They are Blucher cut and of neat appearance. Sizes 11 to 2 **\$3.65**
Sizes 8 to 10½ **\$3.25**
"Betty Buster" Brown Calf Boots, solid leather boots that fit well and are suitable for dress or school wear. Sizes 11 to 2, at **\$4.45**

—Girls' Boots, 1st Floor

Silks at November Prices

18-Inch Plaid Satin, a silk in fancy colors, suitable for children's dresses, linings, etc. A large choice of colors. Selling at, a yard **50c**
36-Inch Serge Silk, a strong material that makes up well and will give the wearer full satisfaction. Shown in shades of grey, nigger and taupe. Regular \$2.50 value for **\$1.50**
34-Inch Black Taffeta, an inexpensive silk of a firm weave and perfect dye. A bargain at, a yard **\$1.50**
21-Inch Check Velveteen, a material that will wear well and is of attractive appearance. Take advantage of this opportunity to get a length for a child's dress. In shades of black, grey and green ground only. Special value at, a yard **50c**

—Silks, Main Floor



Crepe Kimonos and Bloomers at November Prices

Kimonos of cotton crepe, made in slip-over styles, in shades of blue, saxe, mauve, pink and rose. They are embroidered in silk, excellent value **\$3.75**
Bloomers of plain and fancy crepe, in blue, pink and white, and in "bluebird" designs; all sizes. Special value at **\$1.25**

—Whitewear, 1st Floor

Sweater Coats for Children Practical Styles at November Prices

Wool Coat Sweaters, with brushed wool collar and button front style. Shown in shades of bluebird, American Beauty and navy. They have belt and pockets and are shown in sizes for the ages of 3 to 7 years at **\$2.08**
For the ages of 10 to 12 years at **\$3.50**
Sweater Coats with tuxedo collar of brushed wool, and with belt and pockets; in shades of American Beauty, navy and bluebird. For the ages of 6 to 12 years. At **\$3.75**
Sweater Coats with tuxedo collar, made to button. They have fancy girdle and pockets, and shown in shades of bluebird and white, peacock and white. Sizes for the ages of 10 to 14 years. At **\$4.50**

—Children's, 1st Floor

Women's Envelope Chemises Stamped for Embroidery

Envelope Chemises, stamped on extra fine nainsook and shown in several dainty styles. Priced to clear at, each **\$1.25**

—Art Needlework, 1st Floor

Women's Sweaters, Sizes 44 to 50, a November Value at, Each, \$5.95

In this selection of Wool Sweaters for Fall wear the woman who requires a large size will find a garment very much to her taste. They are made in button-up style, with two pockets and belt, and in shades of navy, rose, maroon and black. They are exceptional values at, each **\$5.95**

—Sweaters, 1st Floor

A Sale of Fry's Cooking Glass Every Piece Guaranteed

Biscuit Trays, regular \$1.95. Special at **\$1.39**
Bakers, oval, 8-inch, regular \$1.65. Special **\$1.29**
Bakers, oval, 6-inch, regular 85c. Special **65c**
Bakers, round, 6-inch, regular 85c. Special at **65c**
Bakers, round, 8½-inch, reg. \$1.65. Special **\$1.29**
Casseroles, round, 8-inch, reg. \$2.95. Special **\$2.29**
Casseroles, round, 8½-inch, regular \$3.50. Special at **\$2.60**
Casseroles, round, 9-inch, reg. \$4.15. Special **\$3.29**
Casseroles, oval, 9-inch, reg. \$3.50. Special **\$2.60**
Casseroles, oval, 8-inch, reg. \$2.95. Special **\$2.29**
Square Cake Plates, regular \$2.25. Special **\$1.69**
Round Cake Plates, regular \$1.45. Special **\$1.00**
Round Pie Plates, 9½-inch, regular \$1.45. Special at **\$1.00**

—Hardware, Lower Main Floor

Fancy Ribbons Values to \$2.00 Special at 69c

This assortment of Fancy Ribbons includes moires, French Dressings, satin and Roman stripes in attractive designs and a wide range of colorings. Ribbons suitable for bags, camisoles, boudoir caps, etc. Widths up to 9 inches. Special at, a yard, **69c**

—Ribbons, 1st Floor

Special Thanksgiving Lunch Menu Tuesday

Cream Oyster Soup
HOT ORDERS
Boiled Halibut, Anchovy Sauce
Roast Goose and Apple Sauce
Roast Leg of Lamb, Red Currant Jelly
Cold Beef, Ham, Lamb Tongue, Veal or Pork With Salad or Vegetables
VEGETABLES
Mashed Potatoes, Green String Beans
DESSERT
Pumpkin Pie, Steamed Plum Pudding
Ice Cream and Cake
Tea, Coffee, Milk Bread or Rolls

—Lunch Room, 2nd Floor

Women's and Children's Hosiery At November Prices

Women's Wool Heather Mixture Hose, full fashioned and seamless; with reinforced heels and toes, and shown in shades of blue, grey, navy and purple mixtures. At, a pair **50c**
Women's Wool Hosiery, full fashioned and seamless, with high spliced heels and toes; black only. At, a pair **75c**
Women's Out-Size Cashmere Hose, full fashioned and seamless, with wide tops and all the features required for comfort; black only **\$1.50**
Women's Out-Size Cashmere Hose, with wide tops and double soles and heels; black only. At, a pair **\$1.25**
Children's All-Wool Half Length Hose, with fine ribbed top, in shades of black, brown, sky, white and pink. Special at **50c**
Girls' 1 and 1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, with plain seamless feet, and made from fine selected yarns; black, tan, cordovan and white. At, a pair, 65c to **90c**
Girls' Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double heels and toes; in black, white and brown. At, a pair **35c**
Boys' 2 and 1 Rib Cotton Hose, in black only. An excellent wearing hose and special value at **35c**
Boys' 3 and 1 Ribbed Worsteds Hose, with plain seamless feet and reinforced heels and toes; black and brown. Pair, **50c**
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Golf Hose, with fancy cuff tops, reinforced heels and toes in brown, grey, tan and lovat heather mixtures. At, a pair **98c**

—Hosiery, Main Floor

Children's Khaki Overalls at \$1.75 and \$2.00

Khaki Overalls, in sizes for the ages of 2 to 16 years. They have Dutch pockets and are attractively trimmed with red. For the ages of 2 to 5 years **\$1.75**
For the age of 6 years at **\$2.00**
Khaki Overalls, made with yoke, with turn-down collars, long sleeves and elastic at knee. For the ages of 2 to 6 years. At **\$2.00**

—Children's, 1st Floor



A Page For CHILDREN



Tales of Whooziland

For Wide-Awake Little Folk

The Magic Drink

LONG, long ago there lived a fairy King called Peppercorn and his Queen Twinkletoe in a wonderful palace which hung half way between the earth and the sky, and was as light as a butterfly's wing. A golden path led down from the gateway to the earth below. The walls of this palace were made of closely packed thistle-down and the windows of shining dewdrops, and the roof covered with gossamer silvered over with moonlight. In this palace also lived a fairy knight called Puffball, who loved Queen Twinkletoe and hated King Peppercorn, because he wanted to be King himself.

One day Queen Twinkletoe and her fairy maids went out for a picnic and took Puffball with them. King Peppercorn, when he found he was left behind, flew into a great rage and started out to find them. On his way down the golden path which led to the earth he met Will o' the Wisp, a friend of his, and told him all about Queen Twinkletoe going off for her picnic with Puffball and never inviting him, King Peppercorn. Then the King asked Will o' the Wisp to go and find Twinkletoe and bring her home, or else to bring that little

seems to be offset at times by their antagonism to and disagreements with one another. Otherwise they are to us one of the most interesting features of this Oriental city. They rarely go mad, they have been the city scavengers for hundreds of years, they are grateful for the least of favors. The city is divided off into hundreds of dog beats, as it were; each dog knows his own quarter and keeps to it; if one oversteps his boundary there is a furious barking, a general "set-to," and war to the bite. There are usually about twenty-five dogs to each quarter—say, within a radius of two hundred yards. All the dogs born in each quarter are adopted by that special community at birth. They are defended at first, but as soon as they can stand on their wobbly little feet they are supposed to look out more or less for themselves. In the purely Moslem quarters the dogs are more numerous, fatter, and on better terms in general with man and each other. Where there are no fountains in the immediate locality great tins of water are put outside hospitable doors, and other refreshments are bestowed upon the dogs at fairly frequent intervals. We live in Pera, the European quarter, and while all in our street have



upstart Puffball back, dead or alive, for the King was very jealous of Puffball.

The Queen had a maid named Nimblefingers, who had come back to the palace to fetch a wrap for the Queen. As Nimblefingers was hurrying down the golden path back to where the picnic was being held, she overheard the King talking to Will o' the Wisp, and flew away to warn Queen Twinkletoe. As soon as they heard the news Nimblefingers had brought nearly all the fairy guests flew home, but the Queen and her maids hid in the tall grasses, while Puffball, full of anger, hurried away to prepare to fight King Peppercorn.

Puffball saddled a beetle for his steed, and carried a dock leaf for a shield, a bulrush for a spear and a sharp blade of grass for a sword. Soon Puffball came upon King Peppercorn, who had been warned by Will o' the Wisp of Puffball's approach, and was lying in wait for him. Then Puffball and the King charged one another furiously and both fell to the ground. Their shields were broken in pieces and their spears were no longer any use, so each drew his sword and went at it more furiously than ever. Fast and furious they fought, and neither was winning.

Queen Twinkletoe, who was watching from behind the tall grasses, was very much upset at the fighting, and did not want either Puffball or the King to be killed, so she caused a thick mist to cover them and they could not see one another. As soon as the mist cleared away, the Queen came up to the fighters and offered them each a drink of dew in a cup made out of a cowslip flower. The King and Puffball were both very thirsty and drank eagerly, and as they drank they forgot all about the fight or that they hated one another.

So, all merry and joyful, they started back for the palace, where they lived in happiness.

Come, follow me, follow me,
You fairy elves that be,
Which circle on the green;
Come, follow me, your Queen,
Hand in hand let's dance around,
For this place is fairy ground.

Upon a mushroom's head
Our tablecloth we spread,
A grain of rye or wheat
Is fine bread which we eat.
Pearly drops of dew we drink
In acorn cups filled to the brim.

The grasshopper, gnat and fly,
Serve for our minstrelsy.
This done, we dance a while,
And so the time beguile,
And if the moon doth hide her head
The glowworms light us home to bed.

Turkish Dogs

Most people have an idea that the dogs of the East are nothing but a nuisance. This is not the opinion of Mrs. Mary A. Poynter, who has written a book entitled "When Turkey Was Turkey." She writes:

I think, after a ten years' stay in Constantinople, that all the dog stories of this place are true ones. The only thing I have against the dogs is that their amiability towards man

charitable inclinations towards the dogs, one green-turbaned imam in particular comes out of his house across the way and feeds the dogs at least twice a day. It rather comforts us in Summer, when we and our neighbors are away, to think that there is one who is always there, and who religiously ministers unto the dogs as well as unto his own faithful.

I was credibly informed once that while dogs in ordinary keep each to his own quarter, there is a captain dog among them who goes from quarter to quarter at will. He is usually superior in size and dignity to the ordinary street dog, and is treated with the respect due to a commander. While these dogs, once aristocratic Byzantine canines, are now all classed as "plain Constantinople street dogs," they are still very varied as to size, color, and intelligence. When the shepherd, back among the hills, wants a faithful companion for himself and an assistant of first ability to guard his fold, he comes to town and goes to a quarter where the dogs grow tall and wide and long, of a tawny-gray as to color, with black noses, and great width between the eyes. On the streets these fine specimens are almost lost sight of in the crowd of lesser dog lights. That is to say, together, they are not so notable as noisy; separated they may become nobles of their kind.

Thanksgiving Day

TOMORROW is Canada's Thanksgiving Day, and today services of praise will be said and sung in every church throughout this rich, broad land of ours.

Why should children be glad and happy and thankful today? Almost all of you are well fed and well clad. On the prairies and elsewhere great fields of grain have ripened. There is plenty to make bread for all Canadians and much to send away to pay for what they need besides. Fruit trees have been heavily laden, and much of that harvest has been garnered.

It is a bountiful land. So few Canadians, even of those whose hair has had time to turn grey, have known what it is to suffer from hunger that we scarcely know how to pity the millions who in the sad years past have grown from childhood to youth without having known what it is to be satisfied with food. Surely we should be thankful that we were born into a land of plenty.

By the mistakes and wrongdoings of older people there are children, even in this beautiful city of ours, who have not always enough to eat or sufficient warm clothes to wear. Surely Thanksgiving should make us think of these.

Most of us have something to spare, clothes or food, or money to buy them. One of the messages of this day is to show our thankfulness by loving deeds as well as praises to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

On this day, too, we give thanks for the blessings of the peace that began on November 11, 1918—Armistice Day. What can children do to show their gratitude?

Honor and love the brave men who as sol-

diers bore suffering and loss that the children who came after them might live in a just and peaceful world. If there is any way in which any child among you can help by tender words, kind look or loving deed, soldier father, brother, uncle or neighbor, show in that way that you thank him.

Then, all children can help to preserve the peace won for them at so great a price. Greed and selfishness and hatred brought about the war. Everyone, the very least of you, can try to be unselfish and loving. In a world where all children grew up with hearts full of goodwill, war could not happen. In this far-away corner of the big world let the Great Peace grow.

Some Anniversaries

November 5-11.

November 5, 1807—Angelica Kaufman, a painter whose pictures are in many galleries, died at Rome.

November 6, 1860—Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

November 7, 1594—Sir Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman to go in search of the Northwest Passage, a gallant naval officer, died at Plymouth.

November 8, 1674—John Milton, next to Shakespeare the greatest English poet, and a splendid prose writer, died in London.

November 9, 1721—Mark Akenside, author of Pleasures of the Imagination, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

November 10, 570—Mohammed, Arabian prophet, the founder of Islamism, was born at Mecca.

November 11, 1035—Canute the Great, Danish King of England, died at Shaftesbury.

Hallowe'en Story for Children

Jack o'Lantern

OF course you all know that on Hallowe'en the fairies gather in the Fairy Wood, a wood that very few mortals have ever seen. They come from all parts of the world and in their coming all sorts of queer things are known to happen. Hallowe'en is the fairies' night of nights, and nothing must keep them from the gathering.

There were just two nights to wait till Hallowe'en! Even fairies get excited! Everything was carefully planned—Keeque, the fairy musician, had practised new music. The Rowan Fairies had learned some new dances and the supper was to be the delectable that ever was served; honeydew, nectar brewed from the sweetest flowers, berries of the wood, and bee bread made by the queen's own special bees.

Everything was ready when the dreadful news came! It was going to rain on Hallowe'en! The little Fairy Queen was nearly distracted. It had never rained on Hallowe'en before. She called her chief advisors, but they only shook their heads and promised to think. The more the queen thought, the more worried she became.

Just then a little Brownie stepped out from behind a stone. "Oh, Queen, I have heard all that has been said, and I too will think for somehow we must avert this terrible calamity."

He was only a little Brownie, but he did love big words. He bowed before the Queen; then started off for a walk, for he could think better when he was walking.

Brownie walked slowly, his head bent, thinking, thinking! "A shelter is needed, but one can't be built soon enough." He thought a little longer, then suddenly tossed his hat up in the air. "The very thing," said he, "Hollow Mountain is the very place. I wonder no one thought of it before. Hollow Mountain is dark at night, for the moonbeams cannot reach down the long hall that lies beyond the hidden door, but I will find a way to light it. Bats live in Hollow Mountain, but they go out at night. The party shall be held in Hollow Mountain; that is settled. Now I must walk again so that I may think how to light Hollow Mountain."

Brownie put his hand on his head and rubbed and rubbed, but no answer came to his puzzle.

Bump! He hadn't looked where he was going and walked straight into the loveliest, roundest, yellowest pumpkin you ever saw. "The very thing," said Brownie, "Quick as a flash he cut the top off the pumpkin and hollowed it out. 'Now for a light to put in my lantern!' A little firefly twinkled by. 'The very thing,' said Brownie again as he took off his hat and filled it full of fireflies. Pell mell he emptied them into the pumpkin head and smacked on the lid. Brownie frowned, 'Very good, very good, but not enough light!' He made two holes of eyes, one for a nose and a long slit for a mouth and covered them with spider webs so that the fireflies couldn't get out.

Such a pleased Brownie! He hopped and skipped and jumped over the grass, swinging his lantern. The little squirrels ran up into the trees and sat trembling in the leaves till he was out of sight. They had never seen such a funny looking thing before. Brownie ran and ran till he reached Queen Jessamine's house. Then he hid his lantern, for it would never do to frighten the Queen. Brownie called and she came out to scold him for making so much noise when she was trying to think.

He told the Queen of his plan. "What," said the Queen, "have our party in Hollow Mountain. Why Hollow Mountain is dark!"

Brownie laughed and held up his lantern! "But I have found a way to light Hollow Mountain. Just see my Jack-o'-Lantern!" I suppose Jack was the first name he thought of.

The little Queen was delighted. Quick as quick she sent her messengers off to tell the news! Off went Brownie to gather more

Brownies to make more Jack-o'-Lanterns (it takes too long to say Jack-o'-the-Lantern). The Queen's own dressmakers were set to make long roseal curtains to hang on the walls of Hollow Mountain to hide the black rock. The floor was swept and cushions of thistle-down were made for the little fairies to sit on while they rested and watched. Star dust gathered from the tails of shooting stars was sprinkled everywhere and Jack-o'-Lanterns made every speck sparkle and shine. Oh! how everyone worked, and on Hallowe'en what a lovely hall!

Brownie was the honored guest. He deserved to be, for had he not been most clever? He sat at the Queen's right hand and carved the Bee Bread at supper time.

Ever since that time the fairies make Jack-o'-Lanterns on Hallowe'en, for even if the moon is shining the lanterns light up the dark corners of the wood and look pretty hung in the branches of the fir trees round the Fairy Grove. — By Ethel M. Hardie, 629 Canteen Road, Esquimalt.

First Prize Essay

The Victoria Annual Exhibition

ALL the school children had a half holiday on Wednesday afternoon to enable them to attend the Fair, my sisters and I went out to the Exhibition Grounds to see what was reported to be the greatest collection of home products ever gathered in Victoria.

We first visited the Home Products Building, which contained, besides the "Holsum Products" stall and Shelley's Bakery, the Hudson's Bay's miniature park, containing several fashion plates displaying beautiful dresses, coats and hats. Veller's had a miniature hall and two rooms, cosily furnished. Other local furniture dealers having departments in this building were David Spencer and the Standard Furniture Company. Two beautiful "Disappearing Propeller" boats, beautifully finished, were also on view. The Metropolitan Insurance Company had a rest room fitted up as a stall.

Upstairs were the School Exhibits, among which were some beautiful drawings by the public school children of Victoria.

In the Women's Building many beautiful quilts and fancy work of all sorts were displayed. Spinning wheels were also being demonstrated, as well as Singer's sewing machines. Cakes, pies and various other kinds of cooking were also shown. In the upper part of the building were a number of lovely pictures from the National Gallery at Ottawa, and some beautiful work shown by the manual training class.

The Main Building contained the Government exhibits, with beautiful specimens of fruit and vegetables. Various kinds of stoves were displayed here also. At the main entrance were several glass cases containing bees, all busy making honey. Farther on the "Beehive" showed a number of dolls, forming a bridal procession, wonderfully dressed and arranged. Further on vegetables and flowers from the districts outside Victoria were arranged, including manihot sunflowers and Indian corn. At the far end of the building was a glass case containing butter carved into a motor truck, all complete, the Parliament Buildings, and the cute little butter babies on a block of "Our Own Brand" butter. Next to this was a collection of birds, nicely arranged with moss and rocks. Music was supplied in this building by the radio.

After having seen the three first buildings, we arrived at the chickens, which surely deserved the prizes they received. There were all sorts of birds, including many fancy breeds, and a large number of ducks, geese and turkeys.

This year there was an unusually good collection of rabbits. There were a number of unusually large animals; rabbits of all kinds were to be seen.

We next visited the goats, which proved very interesting, and also very affectionate. Outside the building was a part of a wrecked aeroplane, while the wings and other parts were inside.

On reaching the grandstand we found that we were just in time to see the livestock parade. First came the horses, magnificent animals, gaily decorated, and prancing along as if very proud of themselves, as they had good reason to be. Following them were the cattle, with some of the largest bulls I have ever seen. I admired the cattle very much, especially some of the cows and tiny calves. A considerable number of pigs visited the Fair this year, among them being some very large ones. I admired the tiny baby pigs also.

The automobiles were worthy of mention. Engines of various kinds were there, and beautiful cars of the latest models, formed a great attraction.

Outside in the grounds the Great Wheel and the merry-go-round were a source of endless delight to the children, and also to grown-ups.

Booths of various kinds supplied amusement to all inclined to take the chances of winning something. Another attraction was pole playing on motorcycles, and the daring Wild West riders thrilled hundreds of people by their daring stunts. Altogether it is no wonder that this year the Fair is reported to be the best ever held in Victoria.—Margaret Pollard, 1142 View Street, Victoria, B.C. Age, 15 years. School, St. Ann's Academy.

"What?" exclaimed the motorist who had run over a farmer's toe. "You want five hundred pounds for a crushed foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire."

"Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer, "and I'm no centipede either."

Professor of Chemistry—"If anything should go wrong in this experiment, we and the laboratory with us might be blown sky high. Come closer, gentlemen, so that you may be better able to follow me."

When Wheat Went Up

I HAVE often, writes a contributor, heard my grandmother tell of an extraordinary Hallowe'en prank that, unlike most practical jokes, not only caused no real damage, but actually led to a neighborhood feast.

It was before the day of railways. Every Fall my grandfather used to take a four-horse wagon-load of wheat to Philadelphia, a trip of one hundred and sixty miles. Of course, for such a trip an early start was desirable; so usually he sacked the wheat and loaded it on the wagon the day before he was to go, which on this particular occasion was the day before Hallowe'en. The next morning he was up at three o'clock, and while grandmother was getting his breakfast went to the barn to feed and harness the horses. That done, he opened the doors of the big barn to run the wagon with its load of golden grain out into the yard. But to his amazement the wagon and its contents were gone. He suspected at once that some one had played a Hallowe'en joke on him, but he expected to find the wagon and the wheat somewhere near the barn. So in the moonlight he started to hunt for his property.

He was gone so long that grandmother became worried about him and went to the barn to see what was keeping him. Finding the barn doors open and the wagon gone, she thought at first that perhaps he had gone off without his breakfast and without saying good-by, but on finding all of the horses in their stalls she knew that something was wrong. Just then grandfather came back from his search and, telling her what had happened, said that he should have to wait for daylight to find his wagon.

After breakfast he searched every corner of the farm. Finding no trace of his wagon, he made inquiries of his neighbors, but no one appeared able to give him any clue. He decided to go home and wait. It was then the middle of the forenoon and too late to start on the long trip.

He had unharnessed the horses and was on his way to the house when he saw a neighbor and his wife driving up the road and laughing uproariously. They both called to him to stop, and, turning into the yard, joked with him about the lost load of wheat. By that time grandmother and the two children had joined them.

"Josey," said the neighbor at last, getting out of his buggy and patting grandfather on the shoulder, "don't you know that wheat has gone up? You didn't look high enough."

Then he pointed to the top of the barn. There on the roof was the wagon and its load of wheat.

There were no cranes or derricks in those days; the bags of wheat had been unloaded, and the wagon had been taken apart and piece by piece hauled to the roof with ropes. There it had been put together again, and the fifty and more racks of wheat loaded on it once more. At least half a dozen vigorous young men had worked several hours to accomplish the task. Everything was there, even to the tar bucket.

My grandparents both knew how to take a joke and laughed heartily. But they knew that one man alone could not well get the wagon and the wheat back to the ground. They finally decided to make a frolic of getting the wagon down. The neighbor and his wife drove off in one direction, and my grandfather started off in another, to tell the neighbors that at two o'clock there would be a new kind of frolic that would end with a big supper.

The village, one mile away, attended almost to a man. At two o'clock there were perhaps twenty-five strong fellows on hand, who made short work of getting the wagon down. Late in the afternoon there were more than a hundred people at the feast; the men who had played the trick on my grandfather were no doubt among those who helped to get the wagon from the roof, though we never learned who they were.

Early the next morning he started for Philadelphia, and, by arriving a day later than he otherwise would have done, got fifteen cents more a bushel for his wheat. Few practical jokes end so well as that one ended.

The Obedient Dog

The Cornhill Magazine publishes a strange story of comradeship between a cat and a dog.

A lady who received a kitten and a puppy as gifts determined to bring them up together. She put them in the same bed and fed them from the same saucer. Her pets became fast friends, and we read:

In time the kitten arrived at matronhood. She presented the world with little ones and chose for their nursery a remote and quiet room in the house. But in a few days she evidently decided that there was a better place for them in a room on the floor above. Instead of removing the kittens herself, she trotted off to her friend the dog and got him to follow her to the spot where the kittens were lying. When he had looked at them she started off to the upper room, and he followed her; but seeing that he was—so to speak—"empty-handed," she doubled back and returned to the kittens; and eventually, after two or three more false starts, he understood her and, picking up one of the kittens in his mouth, followed her up the stairs to the new place. That was as far as his understanding went, and she had to conduct him back to the other kittens and repeat the whole performance again and again until in the end he had removed them all, and she was happy in her new quarters.

But it was not the ideal spot after all; she was happy there only for a day. Again she summoned the dog, and he moved all the kittens again, but more readily than at first. Again the cat became dissatisfied, and the dog moved the kittens again. From first to last there were so many removals that the lady lost count of their number.



Success With the Indoor Window Garden

THE neighbors say that we have "good luck" with flowers. Of course, we know that there is no such thing in the world as luck, least of all in growing flowers or vegetables. All that is needed is sufficient liking for plants to make one search out the best varieties he can afford and give them the best care he can, absorbing every new idea in book or magazine that sounds convincing.

There are so many beautiful plants that may be bought cheaply and that will bloom freely through the winter that time and energy should not be wasted on flowers not suited to the window garden, nor on common-place or inferior varieties. One or two good plants purchased each winter will soon give one a collection of worth-while flowers.

The effect of the most beautiful plants will be spoiled if they are crowded together, or are not in harmony with their companions. Study each plant and place it so that every good point is brought out, grouping it with ferns and other foliage plants, if need be, so that a perfect picture is made. Indeed, a few good foliage plants are necessary in a window garden to frame the flowering plants and give a background to their charms. Many of these foliage plants are so beautiful that they may be used alone; others are so accommodating that they will thrive in dark corners where flowers could not be produced. One of the most useful is the aspidistra, with long green leaves which will flourish even in a dark hall. The crotons and dracaenas have very beautiful foliage and are satisfactory whether used alone or mingled with flowering plants. Pandanus velutinus is equally useful. For a specimen fern, the bird's nest and the holly fern make two strong, interesting plants. All foliage plants require frequent spraying to keep their leaves free from dust.

If limited to a single plant for winter bloom, I would choose the cyclamen. The exquisite modeling of its petals, their dainty coloring, and its luxuriant growth of foliage make it most attractive; and it has a long season of bloom. A single plant arranged with a pot or two of asparagus plumosus will form a window picture to delight the eye for many months. The cyclamen is remarkably free from insect pests and requires very little "fussing." It will succeed in an east or northeast exposure, leaving the maximum sunlight. Its one demand is moisture. The red spider is its worst enemy and he thrives in the hot, dry atmosphere of our modern dwellings. Once a day, if possible, or at least twice a week, set the plant in the sink or bath-tub and liberally spray with lukewarm water. The soil about the plant must be kept moist, although water should not stand about the roots. As they fade cut off the old blossoms close to the crown.

The original small-flowered cyclamen is now entirely superseded by the giant-flowered and frilled varieties. With proper rest during the summer, the bulbs will blossom for several winters. The primroses are particularly adapted to the dark days of winter. They require little sunshine—can be grown on a north window—and are covered with bloom from fall until spring. They are thirsty plants, but should not have water standing about their roots, nor should the foliage be sprinkled. A dainty species is primula malacoides, whose tiny lavender and white blossoms are borne in whorls on long stems. One cannot imagine a prettier window picture than a pot or two of these fairy primroses mingled with maiden-hair ferns. Indeed, ferns combine well with all the primroses and seem to suggest the cool freshness of springtime. It is well to bear in mind that the foliage of primula obconica is very irritating to the skin of certain people, while others seem immune. Unless one is of the fortunate, it is better to avoid touching the leaves.

The azalea needs no foil to bring out its charm, each plant resembling a huge bouquet of bright blossoms set in attractive green foliage. It is well worth investing in, because it has a long flowering season and will blossom year after year in the window garden with very little care. When received from the florist, the azalea is either in full bloom or with buds just opening. When these buds have developed, no more blossoms will appear until the following season. Therefore the flowers should be made to last as long as possible by keeping the plant in a cool room, spraying it frequently.

Among generations of housewives the geranium has been a treasured window plant, and there is no cheasier memory than its scarlet blossoms framed in a kitchen window. Grandmother would hardly recognize her old favorite in the brilliant hybrids of today, whose individual flowers are often two inches across and whose colors rival the flaming poppies. These modern beauties require no more care than the old narrow-petalled varieties, and should entirely supersede them.

In procuring geraniums for the window garden, make sure that the varieties selected are adapted to winter blooming, as many geraniums which blossom freely through the summer are shy winter bloomers. We have found Paul Champel very satisfactory; it has immense trusses of crimson flowers. Clare Frenet has large trusses of delicate pink veined with salmon—a most beautiful variety and a free winter bloomer. Suzanne Lupre is a good salmon-pink geranium.

Directions for growing a geranium would seem superfluous, but we suggest the need of pinching back the branches when they become too long, thus inducing side shoots to appear and produce more blossoms. Larger and brighter flowers will result from the application of liquid fertilizer once a week during the flowering period. Give the geraniums the sunniest windows available, although they may be used as decorations in any room for a day or two, with no ill effects. A succession

of beautiful pictures may be had by grouping two or three good specimens in flower with ferns, crotons and other foliage plants.

Almost as popular as the geranium is the begonia, whether grown for its foliage, or for the beautiful blossoms. Of the flowering begonias, Gloire de Lorraine, with the numerous sports which have sprung from it, is the most striking, the glowing mass of satiny pink flowers almost hiding the foliage; but we have not found it adapted to living room conditions. Bred, as it must be, in a greenhouse, it seems to resent the change to an overheated, dry atmosphere, and even under the best conditions its season of bloom is limited. Quite as attractive and with a much longer flowering season, are the ever-blooming varieties of begonia, such as gracilis and Vernon, which make very decorative pot plants, studded with pink or red blossoms from one end of the year to the other. When the flowering stalks get too long, cut off a spray or two for table decoration; new shoots will soon take their place and preserve the compact form of the plant. Begonias delight in a porous soil made light with leaf mould and sharp sand, which retains moisture without becoming soggy. They need frequent watering, but must have good drainage.

Although their individual season of bloom is short, bulbs add such charm to the winter months that at least a few should be planted in October. Tulips, if you are willing to wait until late February or March for blossoms; double pink Murillo and the singles Chrysolora and rose Gris-de-lin are good for forcing; but the easiest of all, of course, are the little Duc van Thol varieties. Narcissus by all means, dainty paper white, for December, and the gold and silver trumpets for January and February.

If one has never tried freesias in the window garden, let me hasten to recommend them. Plant them thickly in pots and set them at once in a light window; it takes about six weeks to bring them into bloom. Each pot will produce a mass of lovely blossoms, so delicately perfumed that they scent the whole house, and will continue in bloom for a month. A succession of the pots, when first planted, in the window of a cool room, bringing them into a sunny, warm window when the first batch begins to bloom.

Bulbs are not particularly decorative for the living room during the early stages of their growth, and, if possible, should be brought along in a warm, sunny window in some other part of the house until their buds show. If one has a sunny window, heliotrope will give many fragrant blossoms, but the plant is apt to be straggly unless well staked. Also there are the numerous varieties of coleus, which have decorative foliage. Small plants of sweet alyssum potted in the fall and placed near the glass in a sunny window will flower so profusely that the pot is hidden.

Frequently people complain that their plants do not do well, although they give them every attention. This is often the result of trying to grow too much in a limited space. This temptation to overcrowd the window garden besets us all and must be sternly resisted if fine plants are wanted. Plants cannot develop properly if pushed and elbowed by their neighbors. A few well-developed specimens are much to be preferred to a mass of straggling plants. If the pots must be set near a steam radiator, plan to water them more frequently, and set the pots in shallow saucers containing a little water.—Anne M. Burke, in The Garden Magazine.

Garden Crop Fertilizing

The chief chemist in connection with the Dominion Experimental Farms voices his opposition to the promiscuous use of fertilizers for flowering plants, vegetables, small fruits and lawns by saying with emphasis in Exhibition Circular 104, which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Ottawa: "If rich garden loam, reinforced with well-rotted manure is used, there is no occasion to apply fertilizers." Otherwise for roses, peonies, perennials and annuals generally he advises, mixed thoroughly and well worked into the soil, four parts ground bone (bone meal) and one part muriate or sulphate of potash, at about four pounds to a square rod. If the foliage is yellowish apply one-third of a pound per square rod of nitrate of soda as a top dressing. To enrich soil for potting house plants, use from three-quarters to a pound and a half of the mixture to 100 pounds of loam, combining with the smaller quantity and increasing as found desirable. For the enrichment of the loam used in greenhouses and in frames incorporate two pounds of the mixture per 100 square feet. If not satisfactory follow with a mixture of one pound sulphate—or muriate—of potash and one pound of nitrate of soda to 100 square feet.

For vegetables, small fruits and garden crops generally use a mixture of one part ground bone, one part superphosphate and one part sulphate or muriate of potash at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre, and top dress with nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 pounds per acre after the growth has well started. Before seeding the lawn work into the soil at the rate of five pounds per square rod a mixture of five parts of ground bone and one part sulphate or muriate of potash. Nitrate of soda at the rate of half pound per square rod can be used as a top dressing and repeated in three weeks' time if thought advisable on account of slow growth. As a liquid fertilizer may be used for house plants, vegetables, etc., a solution of one ounce per gallon of water of a mixture composed of three parts nitrate of soda, one part sulphate of potash and one part phosphate of soda. If the soil is extra rich omit the nitrate of soda. Otherwise use the solution at the rate of five gallons per square rod for garden crops and for potted plants at the rate of one to five fluid ounces per six-inch pot, repeating, if necessary, in each case, every two or three weeks.—Canadian Horticulturist.

New friends and old enemies are not above suspicion.

Farm Storage Houses

IT really is an economy for a farm family to make fruit and vegetable storage something of a business. The equipment is not expensive, but the returns are sometimes surprisingly good. Almost any year a storage cellar will pay for itself, and sometimes it will return in a single year a profit many times its original cost. The fundamental principles and practices of storage then, ought to be clearly understood if the best results are to be gained. Vegetables maturing in the early part of the season are stored with difficulty in the average farm storage house, because they cannot be successfully stored without artificial refrigeration, and this is generally out of the question. It is much better to grow late vegetables, especially for perfect purposes. In most regions there is sufficient autumn rainfall to make the cultivating and ripening of certain vegetables easily possible. The later the vegetables ripen, the fresher they will be when they are used.

Fortunately most of the things which the farmer will care to store have practically the same storage requirements. Carrots, parsnips and beets can be kept for several months in a dark place where the temperature is kept around 35 degrees. They are best kept in trays filled with sand. Of course, only perfect specimens should be stored, because any bruised or damaged ones will quickly decay. Potatoes can be stored in boxes, bags or bulk. In the latter case, they can be piled in heaps with false floors so that there is a free circulation of air all around them. Sweet potatoes, pumpkins and squashes require a little different treatment. They do best when kept in a temperature around 45 or 50 degrees, after having gone through a preliminary curing process. In the line of fruits, apples, of course, are the most favored for storage; pears can sometimes be kept for a month or two, as can also the late varieties of clingstone peaches.

Constructing the Storage Pit

The simplest provision for storage is in the pit, so commonly used by the pioneer. Its construction is very simple. The first essential is a well drained site, on which an excavation 10 or 12 inches deep is made of a considerable diameter. This pit is lined with straw, and the vegetables placed in a conical pile to the centre. Straw is used also to cover the vegetables, with a thick protecting layer, after which earth is applied to a depth of 2 or 3 inches. The depth of the earth covering will depend on the severity of the winters in a particular locality. In extremely cold regions it may be necessary to make two or three alternate layers of straw and earth.

In making the pit, special provision must be made for ventilation. Both fruits and vegetables undergo certain vegetative processes in which moisture and carbon dioxide are given off (commonly known as the "water vapor"). Naturally these must be permitted to escape, and one way of providing for this is to permit the top layer of straw to extend up through the earth at the apex of the cone. An old pan, or some similar cover should be placed over this to prevent rain from entering. In large pits pieces of pipe extending down from the top into the pile of vegetables will work very well, or three boards arranged triangularly to form a flue may be used. The disadvantage of a pit is that gradual use of the vegetables is difficult, because when the pit is opened, it is hard to close it up again. For this reason it is better to have several small pits, each with a variety of vegetables, than on large one. When several varieties of vegetables are stored in the same pit, they may be separated by boards or straw.

A regular storage house is so much better than a pit from every viewpoint that its construction should be strongly encouraged. It is well to place it partly underground, because the temperature of the soil a few feet below the surface is practically constant, and this will tend to prevent rapid changes in temperature. However, for winter storage a system of ventilation must be provided to bring the interior temperature down to the required point necessary for successful storage, and a simple system will suffice.

The cold air of fall and winter is a natural refrigerant. If intake and outlet flues are provided and equipped with dampers, they can be opened during the cold nights of fall thus permitting a circulation which will lower the interior temperature. This can be continued until the temperature is as low as desired. In the winter time the dampers must be kept closed most of the time, or otherwise in extremely cold weather the admission of cold air may result in freezing. The best size for flues has not yet been determined, but experience indicates that for an average farm storage house, one outlet flue of a cross section area of 1 square foot is generally sufficient. Two or three intakes are necessary to give a thorough circulation.

Another important point is that of humidity. Ventilation, of course, will take care of this to some extent, but sometimes special provision has to be made for it. Some storage houses are provided with troughs, which are kept filled with water, the evaporation increasing the humidity. In other houses, it has been found sufficient to leave part of the floor uncovered, as the bare earth seems to supply enough moisture to take care of the deficiency. A very simple expedient is to split logs 7 or 8 inches in diameter, and use them for joists on which to place flooring.

Materials for Walls and Roofs

Various materials can be used in constructing the walls and roof of the house. Wood posts and planking are very good for temporary use, but the continual contact with dampness results in early decay. In some localities field stone can be laid up in cement mortar, and plastered on the inside to form a smooth wall. Concrete is perhaps the most adaptable material of all. It can be used either in block or monolithic form, and any one can handle it. When the walls are made of concrete they should be 6 or 8 inches thick,

and in a small house not more than 5 or 6 feet below ground it is not necessary to reinforce them.

The roof is usually the puzzling problem. A board ceiling supported by posts can be very easily set up and a concrete roof cast upon it. For spans of 10 or 12 feet of roofing slabs 6 inches in thickness reinforced with 3/4-inch rods 6 inches apart in both directions will be sufficient. The reinforcement should be placed not less than 1 inch from the lower surface. The forms should be left in place for at least two or three weeks, and the earth should not be piled on top for at least a month. Provision should be made for ventilation by setting in vitrified drain tile at the time the concrete is cast.

The door should be double, and best arranged something like a vestibule, so that one door can be closed before the other one is opened. The interior of the storage house can be fitted up to suit individual requirements. Part of the wall space may be fitted with shelves, while a large section of the floor space may be left open for the storage of fruit and vegetables in boxes, bags or barrels as mentioned before. Potatoes may be stored readily in bins. The storage house makes an ideal place to keep canned fruits and vegetables, providing the temperature never gets below freezing.

Some beekeepers like to keep their hives in underground cellars during the winter, but the temperature which is desirable for fruits and vegetable storage is too low for bees; the latter requiring a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees for best results.—K. J. T. Ekblaw, in American Agriculturist.

Making Poultry Work "Fit" on the Farm

THEORETICALLY, poultry keeping on a large scale ought never to be conducted as an exclusive specialty, but should always be combined with other money-making crops. To the specialist, growing crops along with poultry ought to mean double returns from the expensive land usually employed; profitable utilization of the droppings, which alone should represent a good dividend from the flock, amounting to in the neighborhood of fifty cents from each bird; prevention of soil contamination and disease through keeping the soil under cultivation; a more efficient use of the hours of daylight, since the entire middle of the day is, for the most part, a slack period on the average exclusive poultry plant. To the farmer, a well-managed flock should mean an extra money crop from land devoted primarily to other uses; the utilization of much wholesome feed that otherwise would be wasted; a liberal supply of high-grade fertilizer to take the place of guano or other expensive sources of nitrogen; and a means of turning fifty cents grain into the highest priced finished farm product on the general market.

That's the theory. In practice what usually happens is that the specialist produces no crops whatever, except green feed for his fowls, and many of them buy that also. They even buy their own garden vegetables and fruit, with plenty of land lying idle that would produce these things in abundance and of the finest quality. The farmer sticks to his small, economically unimportant flock, maintaining it largely on a self-supporting basis and looking upon whatever is received from it with indifference.

What is the reason for this complete lack of harmony between what looks like perfectly good theory and actual practice? Let us forget about the specialist for the present. He has his own reasons, though, offhand, I am inclined to think that the chief one is that almost invariably he is town-bred, knows nothing about the raising of other crops and has not the slightest desire to learn. In the case of the farmer, however, there are other and better reasons, but reasons that can readily be overcome.

Recently I asked the head of the Farm Management Department of an Eastern state university for an explanation of the comparative unpopularity of poultry keeping on farms and he replied promptly that it was due to the fact that poultry does not make a good "fit" with other farm work. He agreed with me that the poultry flock was often the most profitable branch of the farm work, labor and investment considered; that it is capable of indefinite profitable expansion, and that the farm is the natural place for extensive poultry production. His only solution for the present condition, however, was to have someone who could give all or most of his time to the work, and who would not be called on for regular work elsewhere. Lacking this he saw no chance at all for a money-making farm flock. That may be a very good solution where the necessary help is available, but I do not believe it is necessary to throw up our hands and concede that poultry work cannot be made to fit in with general farm work. On the contrary, the experience of many progressive farmers is that the farm flock can be made a source of revenue without putting a specialist in charge and without unreasonable interference with the other lines of production followed.

There are many thousands of farms where the farmer himself must do whatever is done, and where he cannot afford to ignore poultry for the good reason that this branch of production will pay him better than any other line of farming that he can follow. I am not saying that poultry work, where enough fowls are kept to make the returns worth while, can be handled so that it will never come into conflict with other work. But it can be so organized that the conflict will not be serious, and the requirements of a comparatively large flock may be handled more or less as chores and rainy-day work.

The peak of the load in poultry work comes in the spring, as everyone knows, and this is the only time when there is a serious lack of "fit." In the summer the work is readily reduced to a simple routine, and in the fall and winter the fowls can usually have all the at-

tention they need, especially since then they are often the only source of daily income the farmer has. All that is necessary, then, is to take care of the Spring peak and the matter of a "fit" can be left largely to take care of itself.

It is the hatching and rearing of chicks with hens or with insufficient equipment that makes the trouble in the spring, and in the great majority of cases all that is necessary to put farm poultry work on a practical basis is to abandon the natural method and install enough incubators and brooders so that the entire number of pullets necessary to keep up the laying flock can be hatched at one time and reared as one brood. Two good-sized incubators and a single colony brooder will be sufficient for any flock where the number of layers does not exceed 300, in which case not over 150 pullets will be required each fall, assuming that the old flock will be carried over to the second year, as is the usual practice. The saving in time that is effected by following this method is so great that the wonder is that anyone still attempts to do otherwise.

Once this plan is adopted the Spring peak promptly flattens out to a point where anyone who is in earnest about making the most of his opportunities will find no special difficulty in handling a good-sized flock. That it is practical the experience of many farmers who have already adopted it will testify. And what some farmers have done practically all others can do if they wish.

There is a way also for the farmer who, for one reason or another, cannot or does not want to do his own hatching. He can buy baby chicks in any number required, and at comparatively low cost can have them delivered to him at the time that will best suit his convenience. He also should adopt the plan of raising the entire number needed in a single flock, where the number does not exceed 500. If he prefers to brood his chicks in smaller flocks in order to give the individual chicks a better chance, that, I believe, is a wise thing to do, but even then he should plan to have all his chicks of the same age, providing enough extra hovers to take care of them.

And for the man who feels that he can neither hatch nor brood chicks, there also is a way to keep up a laying flock of any desired size, doing so by purchasing the needed supply of pullets at the age of 8 weeks or over. At this age they no longer need brooding and they can be raised to maturity with but slight attention or labor. There are many poultry keepers now who make a specialty of raising pullets for sale, and they offer them in late summer at reasonable prices.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Peony Divisions

In peony articles, and in some peony catalogues, it is much the fashion to belittle divisions, and to brag that this catalogue would not offer such inferior stock, but sells only one and two-year-old plants, leaving the inference that any grower who offers divisions is but little better than a fraud. There is no way, of course, to standardize peony plants, as no two are alike, and every grower has his own way of propagating his plants and of selecting his sale stock. The only way, then, to know what a grower is offering is to buy some of his goods. What he says may mean much or little, or possibly even less.

Any strong, established peony plant is built up of sections, each naturally indicated, and each practically an independent plant, each with its own crown and its own roots, and its own system of fibres and channels connecting crown to root system. Each such section, if perfectly disconnected from the others, is just as strong a plant, and as good to plant, as if it had remained a part of the whole. It is also a plant of the same age as the plant of which it was a part. There are often, to be sure, young off-shoots from the heavier parts of the plant, which can be removed to grow to greater size and strength, or left attached until they acquire size and strength, but these are not intended, as a good term for them, and no insult intended, as they have their value, is "Scraps." There will also other scraps occur in cutting up a plant.

In most cases it is impossible to separate the divisions perfectly. There will be some root tissue broken off and lost. Of this some is not of importance, and some is. Some root tissue will be wholly disconnected from its own crown and left attached to a crown to which its fibres do not connect, and to which, therefore, it is all but useless, not wholly so, probably. In some cases none of the root really belongs to the crown to which it is attached. In the main, however, carefully made divisions are good plants; most of them will bloom the first and every year, and all be strong clumps in three years. This is the unit plant obtaining in the great mass of the peony business.

If a grower prefers to grow these divisions himself a year or two, and offer heavier and proven plants, there can be no complaint. It is my impression, though, that most of the strong talk is not made by these men.

Some growers split up their divisions into parts. These parts are not divisions. When grown a year they are one-year plants, and will not divide, as they do not have divisions. They can be split up again, but the parts from which they grew, and the parts into which they split up, are only scraps, and these scraps have to be grown two years or more before they make a plant equal to the plant which can be honestly called a division. A division from a strong established plant has at least three-year strength and ability—is a mature plant. A grower who offers plants of one and two years from scraps, and tries to give the impression that they are better plants than standard divisions, is not dealing fairly.—The Flower Grower.

The Pacific Ocean has an area of approximately fifty-five million square miles.

Liquid carbonic acid gas is often found in the interior of sapphires.

The common fuel in China is rice straw.



(BY RICHARD L. POCOCKY)

"HIS a wonderful bird, the old cock pheasant, ain't he, boys?" Old Dick was smoothing the feathers and admiring the plumage of a fine specimen of the bird he referred to before proceeding to divest the said bird of the said plumage preparatory to handing him over to the tender mercies of Tom to be prepared for supper up at the Old Shack.

"Yes, boys," the old fellow went on, "you can't get away from it, the old cock pheasant is a wonderful bird in every way. I'm afraid I haven't always given him his due. I sure do like hunting the grouse up in the mountains, and I think that will always be my favorite kind of shooting in this country, but the hunting we've had for pheasants the last few days seems to have increased the respect I have for the more gorgeous bird."

"Seems to me, Dick," Harry broke in, "I've heard you say before now that you weren't particularly struck on pheasant shooting, thought they were too easy, or something, or spoiled your dog by their running habits."

"Well, well, Harry, don't be too hard on an old fellow. Maybe I had a liver attack or something. Anyhow, I'll take it all back. The old cock pheasant has given me lots of sport in my time, and I've had some interesting experiences with him, and I'll own up, although the love of the mountains probably has something to do with my prejudice in favor of the native birds that live in 'em, I'd sure be talking through my hat if I said that the pheasant was not a grand sporting bird."

Inexperience of Youth

"But, mind you, I'd like to qualify that just a wee bit. You notice I said the old cock pheasant. The young cock pheasant is like a lot of other young things, he hasn't learned sense yet, and he's generally pretty easy to shoot. That accounts to a great extent for the limit bags which so many men get with comparative ease on the opening days. But the old cock pheasant, he's a different proposition altogether, although he is sometimes an easy mark, especially if you have a good old dog, who knows his habits and matches his intelligence against the bird's. But, after all, look at the odds against the bird in that case. He's got to match his wit against yours and your dog's, and then, when he can't dodge it any longer, he has to run the risk of being stopped in his flight by a weapon which can reach him with its missile in the fraction of a second. No wonder he trusts to his legs and his powers of escaping observation just so long as he can when he knows that there's a man with a dog and a gun after him."

"Oh! but he's a wily bird and a knowing one! Just take a walk any day round the places where you aren't allowed to shoot and where the pheasants are plentiful. Don't they know they can't be shot at? Seems like it, or they wouldn't let you get so close without taking any aim. But get out into the country after the guns have been popping all over the place for a few days and see how close you can get to a pheasant that you can see and that can see you. He's going to beat it into the cover of the bush pretty pronto, and don't we know it? That's where the fun of it comes in, to my way of thinking. Just shooting them where and when they are easy to shoot ain't so very interesting, because the pheasant that gets up within range is usually not half so hard a mark as some of the other game birds. He's slower off the mark, and he generally flies pretty straight, none of the dodging and twisting of some of the smaller species of game. Guess he knows he's not much on the dodging, and that's why, when you surprise him, he generally goes off with a good loud cackle; puts you off your shot sometimes, don't it, Harry?"

Not All So Easy

"Yes, of course, some shots at pheasants are easy, same as some shots at any other kind of game are easy, but you take the old cock pheasant well on in the fall when he's got all his strength of wing that goes with his full winter plumage, and he's had his wits sharpened by seeing and hearing the hunters all over the place, and he's not going to be so easy to bag, no sirree! To begin with, he's not going to be so easy to find, and that, as I say, is where most of the fun comes in, that is, for the man who hasn't got a big preserve full of them. You've got to study his habits to a greater extent; got to know what he's likely to be feeding on and where he's likely to be hiding himself on wet days and fine days, and so on."

"There's a lot of little ways the pheasant has which it'll pay you to get onto if you want to bag him, and then again, you can't always count on his coming through true to form, and you're liable to find him doing something you never expected him to. He's a versatile old bird, the old ringneck. Talking of his habits, I'll bet most fellows think he always roosts in trees. Now that's a mistake. He doesn't always sleep up aloft, and I'm not at all sure that is even usually his natural habit. At any rate, I know for a fact that he quite often chooses to sleep on the ground. Out in China, where he comes from originally, I know he roosts more often on the ground than in trees. Out here, where there are so many more convenient trees for him to roost in, and so much more ground vermin to make it uncomfortable and dangerous for him if he doesn't, I think he generally takes an upper berth; but I remember one experience I had which proved, to my mind, at any rate, that even in this country pheasants sometimes roost on the ground, but they choose pretty safe ground, where there aren't likely to be any prowling Tom cats around."

A Profitable Stroll

"I went out once for a week-end's shooting, and arrived at a country hotel just about an hour before dark. Having a little time to wait for dinner, I and my chum thought we'd take a stroll along the road to put in the time. We took the guns along, of course, in case of a chance shot, but we were not really expecting anything, and hadn't even got our hunting coats on, or at least I hadn't, or a bag or pocket big enough to put a pheasant in if I

got one. Well, our stroll took us near some tide flats where there was a field of rough grass enclosed when the tide was up by water on all sides—an island, in fact. I happened to be looking across this island when I saw a pheasant plane down into the grass. "What ho!" I says to my pal. "There goes an old cock pheasant down. I've got him marked. What say if we hop over that dyke and see if we can't get a shot at him?" Well, needless to say, the resolution was carried unanimously. We got our feet wet getting there, and it was already dusk when we reached the field, but we had reached it not more than a minute or two, when up gets my cock pheasant, or another one, right at my feet and down he comes. I'd hardly picked him up when bang went my pal's gun and we had one apiece. Well, boys, before we had walked right across that field once we had six cocks between us. I was lucky and had four of them. Every time I took a shot I had to drop the birds I was carrying, because, as I said, I had no bag and no pocket, and, so far as I remember, I missed a couple at that. They were still getting up here and there when we beat it; but it was getting dark fast and we couldn't see well enough to tell a cock from a hen before we left, so we let off a few that we might have got against the skyline. I think that was about the quickest shooting at cock pheasants I ever got in this country. Something like lightning ducks. Now those birds weren't in there to feed; they were in there for the night, safe on that island from anything except a man with a gun."

Not Water Birds

"Of course, I know you'll get pheasants on tide flats in the middle of the day sometimes, though more often hens than cocks in my experience for some reason, but they aren't exactly a water bird. Talking of water birds, though, a cock pheasant can negotiate a water passage pretty cleverly when he can't fly, as I've proved more than once. I don't know whether you'd call it swimming exactly; but you drop a winged pheasant in the drink and see how he can get along; it'll surprise you if you've never seen one at it before."

"I remember losing a fine cock in a most exasperating way once that fell in the water. I was hunting along the shore of a lake where there was a fringe of thick brush coming close to the water's edge, a favorite place for them, as you probably know. I had a young dog with me that hadn't had much experience of pheasants, and was a little bit wild. He put up a cock which flew out over the water. I pulled on him and only winged him—more of my bad shooting, Harry—and he fell in the water about thirty yards out from shore. He didn't wait. He started in, with two legs and one good wing going, to get over the surface of that water in the shortest line to shore. The dog was chasing all over the country and paid no attention to my whistle. I hurried along to intercept Mr. Pheasant, and I got opposite him when he was less than five yards out. He saw me and stopped and we stared each other in the eye, both of us thinking hard, I guess. Well, I figured that, if that bird once got to shore I'd never get him, as I couldn't depend on the pup, and then, on the other hand, if I shot right at him I'd blow him to bits at that range. I figured that the best thing I could do would be to try and hit him in the head and I took careful aim, holding a little bit high so as to make sure of not making mincemeat of him. Well at the range the charge went just like a bullet, over his head and never touched him. He'd drawn my charge and didn't hesitate a second. He made one last effort, reached the shore not two yards from me with a splash and a splutter and took to his legs through the brush as I made a lunge to grab him and missed. Well, I managed to get the dog and put him on the scent, but that old bird was too cunning for the pup, and that was the last I ever saw of him. I felt he deserved to escape, but was sorry that he had to get off with a broken wing and hope it healed up all right and he lived to a good old age. He deserved it for his pluck."

A Real Game Bird

"Yes, boys, I guess you've got to hand it to the old pheasant for gameness when it comes to a showdown. He never gives in till he's all in, and that's a fact. The grouse takes the kavo much easier. When you put him down he generally goes down; but there's many a time an old cock pheasant would appear to be knocked out, but jumps up again and makes his getaway. He's a game old bird and a grand old bird, and here's hoping we may have many more days matching our wits against his and bagging a few of him, but not too many. And when it comes to supper time can you beat him, roasted to a nice brown and served up with all the trimmings? I'll say you can't, eh, Tom, and you're the boy that knows how to fix him for his final appearance. Get busy, there, boys, for I'm hungry as a hunter, and that's saying something."

Deep Unrest in India

THE attention of the world has, during the last two or three years, been so strongly attracted to the political ferment which has been going on in India, and to the strange movements and still stranger leaders which it has given birth to, that the life and work of English officials in India has been lost sight of; yet the integrity of character, the devotion to duty and the achievements of these men are things far more rare in the political annals of the world than mere outbursts of national sentiment. The position of the English administrator in India may be an anachronism as the fervid missionaries of home rule would have us believe; but his character and work must still strike one as something splendid and unique, though in some lights pathetic and tragic. Even in the roughest of times the load of work and responsibility which the governing of three hundred millions of people put upon a mere handful of Englishmen was enormous, and this burden of Atlas was assumed in an alien land and under a torrid and unhealthy climate, which separated parents from children and frequent-

ly husband from wife. In those days he was a courageous figure, conscious of having done good work and of having won the appreciation of England and India, and no one can be utterly unhappy who takes a pride in work well done. Nowadays, however, the burden has become so heavy that this, the most doggedly determined of men is absolutely discouraged. His work is not appreciated, and, as a matter of fact, is no longer productive of as great results as it used to be, not because of any deterioration in the character of the official, but owing to the disorder and anarchy which have crept into every department of Indian life.

Discontent Prevails

To add to his troubles came the reform bill, and he now has to fit in with a system of self-government with which he has little sympathy, and one of the objects of which is to get rid of him as quickly as possible. He is no longer an object of admiration, but is looked upon, even by fellow Englishmen, as obstructive and unprogressive. It is scarcely surprising in these circumstances that at the present time there is deep discontent in the ranks of the Indian civil service and allied services in India. The prevailing thought among officials is to retire as soon as possible, and many have expressed a desire to retire on proportionate pension under a new scheme which permits this to be done. The dissatisfaction is so profound that it has affected recruiting for the services in England and at last the British Government has become alarmed. It was this alarm which led Mr. Lloyd George to make that speech of encouragement to the civil service which lately caused such protests from India.

It has been one of the objects of agitation in India for a number of years to secure the Indianization of the superior services, and many concessions have been made to meet this demand. By the Government of India Act in 1919, 33 per cent of the members of the Indian civil service were to be Indians, and this percentage was to be increased by 1½ per cent per annum until the matter should be re-examined by a periodic commission appointed for this purpose.

Tribal Rivalries

This Indianization of the services is very dear to the Indian heart, more dear than democracy in our sense of the term, which is not capable of realization for generations, if ever. Observers, however, claim that they already see that this process of Indianization cannot proceed much further without disaster to India. They state that just as soon as an Indian is placed in a high administrative post, racial cleavages, which had not shown themselves prominently under the administration of Englishmen, began to break out in a dangerous form. To understand this one must picture the manner in which the races of India overlap one another. In Bihar, for example, there has always been great rivalry between the Bengalis and Biharis and between Hindus and Mahomedans; in Orissa the conflict has been between Uriyas and Bengalis and Hindus and Mahomedans; in the Punjab Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs all are jealous of and more or less hostile to one another. A Mahomedan in a high position, whether rightly or wrongly, is accused by other factions of favoring Mahomedans, and soon finds Hindus are obstructing his administration. The different races and religions of India have absolutely no confidence in one another, and when a partisan gets into power he naturally seeks support where alone he can get it—his own party. Even the villages in India are split up into these racial and religious factions, in a manner to which there is absolutely nothing analogous in Western nations. It is easy to see, say observers, that the Indianization of the services cannot go beyond a certain point unless anarchy progresses into racial and religious strife is going to be permitted. It is an interesting point and leads one to speculate whether Indians may not be induced by experience to desire an English element in the administration, or whether national feeling will prefer religious and racial strife and perhaps bloodshed to dependence in any shape or form upon the foreigner.

It is quite possible that for a considerable period in the future there will be work for the Englishman to do in the administration of India. It will, however, be even more exacting than that of the past. It would seem he must be prepared to sacrifice in favor of autocratic government and of the efficiency consequent thereon, and to choose between other hind means to adopt himself to changing conditions, and a more or less popular form of government.

Into the Realms of Yesterday

Sometimes when the sky is grey
I wander down a quiet way,
Over a road that winds afar,
A dream road where gay children are,
Back where the laughter rings more gay,
Into the realm of yesterday.

Into the realm now tinged with gold,
Back where the mystery tales are told,
And the hills are touched with deepest green,
Back where the world is peace serene,
Into the land where the mists hang low,
And the wonderful flowers of the meadow grow.

I smile, at the songs so gayly sung,
And sigh at the sound of the school bell rung,
Down through the lane when the day is cool
I meet gay friends on the way to school,
On till the curfew tolls the day,
And my comrades silently steal away.

O lad, as you trudge your homeward way
And dream of the man you'll be some day,
Your castles fair may tumble down,
Your dream man never know renown,
But none can touch in the after hours
Vandal hands to your gay dream flowers.

Calling your comrade back again,
Sailing your ship on a phantom main,
Treasuring all like a miser's gold,
Counting each friend as a wealth untold,
Free as a wisp on the breeze to play,
Into the realm of yesterday.

—Robert A. Walker, in Kansas City Times.

It is as impossible for a man to be cheated by any one but himself, as for a thing to be and not to be at the same time.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Absence lessens weak and intensifies violent passions, as wind extinguishes a taper and lights up a fire.—La Rochefoucauld.

Character and Work of Mr. Bonar Law

THE following vivid sketch was written by Lord Beaverbrook in The Daily Express on the occasion of Mr. Bonar Law's resignation from the British Government because of ill-health.

The news of Mr. Bonar Law's resignation has come with a startling suddenness to the mass of the public. His friends have long known that his health was beginning to fail under the strain of the immense load of work and anxiety which he has borne ever since he assumed the leadership of the Tory party. The war redoubled both his work and his responsibilities, and the formation of the Coalition made his task in many ways more arduous than that which falls to the lot of the leader of a single party. But he never flinched for a moment from his duty, and nature has now taken an inevitable revenge for years of unceasing toil.

However, it is certain that a long rest will restore him his health.

It is already possible to put forward an estimate both of his character and of the services he has rendered to the State.

Complex Simplicity

The retiring Lord Privy Seal is the most curious character—not even excepting Mr. Balfour—that ever strayed into politics. And that character very nearly defies not so much analysis as description. Mr. Bonar Law's public and external attributes, his dialectic, his passion, his loyalty seemed to be based on, and yet irrelevant to, some single quality of character which can only be called an intense and sphinx-like straightforwardness. He is not mediocre; he is not commonplace; he is straightforward.

Put him into a third-class railway carriage and whisper to your neighbor that this was a man who had nearly been Premier yesterday, and will be Premier yet, and he would tell you what sort of a liar you were, and when Mr. Bonar Law has pulled out the inevitable old pipe and looked at his ticket he might have grave doubts on the subject himself. Simplicity is the keynote of his character—not the simplicity of a child who doesn't know, but of a man who knows, but does not care.

"If I Am Great..."

His career explains much of him. Here was a man in middle life jerked by fate and fortune far more than by an act of his own into position after great position, for which most politicians agonize all their days, and to which he was supremely indifferent. A ten minutes' speech on trade economics put him into Mr. Balfour's last expiring ministry. The impossibility of choosing either Mr. Austen Chamberlain or Mr. Walter Long without splitting the party, the faith of a few friends, and the fact that his character gave no foothold for enmity or jealousy, made him the Tory leader. He was not a good leader when he started, and of his modesty made him painfully aware. But he stretched like India rubber to fill the magnitude of his new charge. And each time fate hoisted him upwards he stretched again to the fresh altitude.

The war, like a tearing flood, caught him still growing. When history comes to be written, it will declare that the most potent and decisive influence in its home direction was not the Prime Minister, but Mr. Bonar Law. But for this in his own day he will never get the credit. To persuade others of your greatness you must feel that greatness first yourself. You must be self-hypnotized, like Napoleon, before you can hypnotize the masses. Such a process is impossible to Bonar Law's shrewd analytical mind, which sees reality in the flashes of humor. "Well," said he once, "if I am a great man, then all great men are frauds." So, maybe, they are, but part of their greatness consists in their fraudulence.

Mr. Law defies the pursuit of name and fame today by what are the good qualities of the ordinary man—contempt for the reputation and spoils of power, self-sacrificing loyalty, unflinching patriotism, plain honesty in dealing, full realization of one's own defects and refusal to advertise one's merits.

The Leading Part

In the crisis which produced the first Coalition Bonar Law first developed that clear-cut line of argument and action which he pursued throughout the coming and going of administrations. "It is no use trying to ginger a war Government either from outside or inside. You must support it loyally and wholeheartedly, or you must kick it out." So, for the first nine months of the war, he gave the only example of "a patriotic Opposition" known to history.

And as the struggle went he took the leading part in all the various changes of administration. No one can deny that it was his opinion which created the first Coalition, and overthrew it in favor of the second, or that it was his action alone which made Mr. Lloyd George war administration possible.

The Tory stalwarts might rage, and Mr. Lloyd George grumble, at the vacillations of the Asquith Government, but their wrath was impotent until they secured the support of the official head of the Conservative Party. Whoever it was who wrote "Mene, mene" on the wall before the horrified guests at Mr. Asquith's last dinner as Premier, the visible finger was Bonar Law's. He was asked to form a Government, and no one doubts that he could have done so. But he rejected the Premiership of Great Britain much in the spirit in which we put aside another helping at dinner.

A Pivotal Man

Throughout the remainder of the war it was on his shoulders that the heaviest burden rested. When there was blame to be given he received a double portion, but when the bright vision of victory was handed round the tallest flagon was not given to the man who had best earned it. For if Mr. Lloyd George was the sword, Mr. Bonar Law was the shield. While the Prime Minister faced the Germans, Mr. Bonar Law fought off the pacifists in the House of Commons. Very rarely did the Premier have to turn back in the day of battle to meet a menace in his rear.

Mr. Bonar Law does not possess the striking and almost histrionic talents which made Gladstone and Disraeli the master influences

of their age. But none the less fortune and his own character have made him one of those pivotal men whose presence or absence in affairs is as decisive of events as those of the great figures in history. Since 1917 he has stood like a wall between Mr. Lloyd George and the revolution. The protective curtain is withdrawn.

How valuable and continuous that protection has been can only be known to the few. Strikes outside Westminster are advertised; strikes inside are not. When an industrial crisis is upon us the leaders on both sides hurry in state to No. 10 Downing Street.

Rock of Victory

The cinematograph cameras click as a few ministers linger on the doorstep, in the hope that some of the credit for the settlement may come their way. The Prime Minister bows at the window and announces the happy solution. But there were no roses in the path of the Leader of the House of Commons when he faced the secret strike of some grim and powerful trade union like that of the forty members who nearly threw down the Government the other day. The triumph has to be won as the trouble was fought—in secret.

Mr. Bonar Law then made Mr. Lloyd George's Premiership possible. He supplied the rock on which the edifice was built. From him poured out a perpetual cool stream of quietness and confidence, soothing the uneasy and calming the anxious.

Here was one in the centre of affairs whose very name was trust. He supplied more than the rock ballast of character to steady the brilliant and volatile genius of his chief.

All this would have been quite impossible if it had not been for that quality of self-suppression which makes him unique among the egotistic race of politicians. No Prime Minister can afford a colleague sitting so near the throne as, to appear in the public gaze a rival to his power. No other colleague could have held so much power and been willing to appear to have so little—to seem just to hold the stirrup while the fluttering handkerchiefs hailed the Prime Minister as the one and only winner of the race.

Our age has seen no such combination of almost Chthonian repute on one side with an almost monastic self-effacement on the other. There he stands, then, waiting without interest for the recognition which the contemporary historian denies him and the realist historian will accord.

And so we take leave, but only for the moment, of this personality which came suddenly ten years ago in the high place of politics—and in so doing we turn from one of the most puzzling paradoxes of the day—a rare friend, but giving his friendship rarely, so affectionate, and yet in a way so indifferently aloof, so unselfish in the great things and yet always taking the best chair, from which he gazes coolly at the other actors in the drama into which he would call fate and we would call great character had plunged him—this figure which history will halt, not depress—this sombre stranger among the glittering birds of Paradise.

Roasting by Electricity

It is a curious reflection that the earlier method of roasting meat was in many ways the best. When the joint is hung on a spit rotated in front of a bright fire, it possesses a flavor which cannot be surpassed in any other way. In older days the spits were turned either by boys or dogs, and in later years a kind of clock mechanism was used. The expense and difficulty of maintaining a bright fire had led to the discontinuance of this method in favor of others more convenient but less perfect from the gastronomic point of view. By the aid of electricity, however, we are witnessing a return to the traditional method in a very much improved form. Part of the electric cooking equipment in a new British ship consisted of a cylindrical roaster in which the ideal conditions were reproduced by means of glowing electric heating elements. As those heating elements give off pure radiant heat and are arranged to surround the joint, they do their work better than the best of former methods of roasting.

Pneumatic Tools for Road Construction

During the last year or two there has been a remarkable development in the use of pneumatic chisels and hammers for street work in London and other British cities. It is found that these hammers will break up concrete roads in a fraction of the time required with the manual methods. Part of the popularity of the new system is due to the excellence of the plant devised by British engineers for the purpose. The chisels and hammers are specially designed and very handy forms of portable air compressors have been manufactured. Recently a British company developed a form of portable compressor specially adapted for use in hot countries. The radiator is exceptionally large so that it may efficiently cool the water supply to the compressor as well as to the engine jacks. The compressor is driven by a four-cycle petrol engine through a special epicyclic reduction gear. This gear gives a speed ratio of 2½ to 1 and is designed to make long continuous runs at full power. Every detail has been carefully arranged to ensure endurance and quietness in running.

The Colossus of Rhodes was thrown from its pedestal by an earthquake sixty years after being placed.

It is not uncommon for glass blowers to drink twenty-five to thirty quarts of water in the course of a day's work.

It is estimated there will be 15,000,000 motor vehicles on the highways in the next decade.

Responsible Government in British Columbia

WITH the third session of the fourteenth Legislature of British Columbia in progress, a short account of the establishment of responsible government in this Province may be of interest to readers of The Colonist, more particularly as The British Colonist Newspaper was founded for the sole purpose of establishing responsible government.

It is required by the British Constitution that the Ministers of State for the time being shall be held responsible to Parliament and the law of the land for all public acts of the Crown, and by the term "responsible government" is meant a pledge and security for the rightful exercise of every act of royal authority.

The colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia enjoyed barely a semblance of popular government from their first settlement until the two colonies entered the Canadian Confederation as the Province of British Columbia in 1871.

Prior to 1859 property owners or owners of real estate were the sole persons privileged to exercise electoral rights, so that when the Government of Sir James Douglas divided the colony of Vancouver Island into electoral districts, in some districts one, and frequently only four, voters returned a member. Such was actually the case at Nanaimo in 1859, when one voter elected a member to the Legislature. The secrecy of the ballot could have been but scantily preserved. The knowledge of this one-time limitation of the franchise might be helpful to us nowadays in our efforts to realize and appreciate what we have as against what we have not.

Popular Opinion

The year 1858, famous for the great gold rush, brought a large influx of people from the Maritime Provinces, where responsible government had been enjoyed for many years. Quite naturally, these people were anxious to have a similar form of government established here, and almost at once an agitation was begun for a change of Government. Though a very popular movement, it was only after thirteen years of persistent effort in the press and on the public platform and a complete transfer of the central power from Downing Street to Ottawa, that the people came into their own.

In March, 1860, Governor Douglas met a House of fifteen members, partly composed of appointed members and partly of members elected by popular vote, and until 1864 the political business of the country was conducted under similar auspices, with some slight changes. In that year also Governor Douglas was succeeded by Governor Kennedy as Governor of Vancouver Island, and Governor Seymour was appointed over the Mainland, then known as British Columbia. Legislative Councils were convened in both colonies, and in 1867 the two were united, on petition of the Legislature of Vancouver Island, under the one term British Columbia. The Government continued to be of a hybrid character until 1870, when Governor Musgrave was appointed and introduced a semblance of parliamentary government by enlarging the number of constituencies and reducing the qualifications of voters. He summoned a Legislative Council in that year partly composed of appointed members, but a small majority of the council were sent by the people. The terms of union with Canada were discussed and adopted by that council. For responsible government there was no provision in those terms. In fact, a clause which was attempted to be inserted by the popular members of the council was defeated by a majority vote of the body; so when the delegates, Messrs. Trutch, Helmcken and Carrall, took the terms to Ottawa, they contained no clause providing for responsible government.

Ottawa Delegation

The late Hon. John Robson, H. E. Seeley and D. W. Higgins held a conference and decided that in order to secure parliamentary government it would be necessary for one of their members to proceed to Ottawa; there to insist that unless responsible government was assured by the terms, they would oppose their adoption altogether, and thus delay confederation. Mr. Seeley was selected as delegate and made the journey by boat and train with the Government delegates. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilley, afterwards Sir Leonard Tilley, then Minister of Customs at Ottawa, and succeeded in convincing the Ottawa Government that our contention, that the Province was sufficiently advanced to entitle it to representative institutions, was correct. When the terms came back they contained a clause to that effect, and upon those lines the Government has ever since been administered. The expenses of Mr. Seeley's mission were entirely borne by Mr. Higgins.

Early in 1872 the first Parliament in British Columbia after Confederation convened, with Mr. McCreight, later Mr. Justice McCreight, its Attorney-General and Premier. In the winter of 1872 a vote of want of confidence in the Government having been passed, Mr. McCreight and his colleagues resigned, and Mr. De Cosmos was called upon to form a ministry. It will, therefore, be seen that the form of government in British Columbia is similar to that of Canada and Great Britain, with the single exception that there is no Upper House, and in case of an adverse vote, the Government must go out, as in every other country that has responsible government. The rules of procedure are those governing the Parliament of the Mother Country.

Break, Break, Break!

Break, break, break,
On the cold grey stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well, for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well, for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

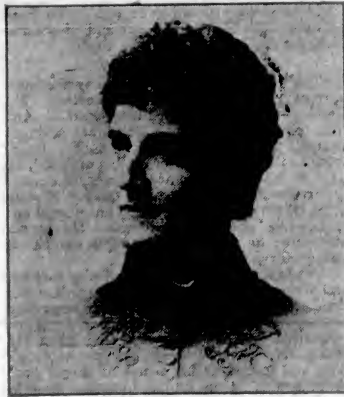
—Lord Tennyson.

Craigflower Locality

By Walter W. Baer.

THERE is little history more interesting to contemporary pioneers than the pioneer history of their own localities. Men advanced in years dwell with satisfaction and solace upon their reminiscences of early days, and the trials, triumphs or other exciting incidents linked up with and woven into the legends of a neighborhood. A gratifying percentage of the rising generation is interested deeply in the pioneer history of whatever section of their country they may happen to reside in. The schools, too, are increasing their interest in and appreciation of the value of accurate knowledge of local evolution from wilderness days to the present state of civilization and material progress.

So far as British Columbia is concerned, Victoria and Cariboo must continue to hold the centre of the stage since the memorable adventure of Simon Fraser navigating the



Miss Wilhelmina A. B. MacKenzie, Youngest Surviving Member of MacKenzie Family of Eight

river named after him in 1808. Cariboo is remarkable only for the advent of gold seekers in the '50s and the Pacific Great Eastern nearly three-quarters of a century later. Victoria and its environs, because of colonial beginnings on the Pacific Coast, must hold its place forever as the focal point of historic interest.

There remain still a few men, aged and venerable, who witnessed the first timid reaching out of the tentacles of civilization, extending into the adjacent territory, when it became safe from the imminence of Indian molestation. There is a much larger number of the immediate descendants of many of these pioneers still resident here, though most of these also are no longer enjoying the hardy vitality of youth. These represent a generation that, for the honor and success of the human race, now is all too sadly passing away. It was the generation of pioneers—of those who believed "there be so many months betwixt seedtime and harvest" and who made no haste to be rich; a generation which laid the foundation of future development and ultimate prosperity well and truly, and, like the pioneers of early Hebrew nationhood, these all died in their hopes, not having seen the fulfilment of their hopes. Their works remain, however, and something of the spirit of their adventure, the worth of their ambition and the solid foundation of their purpose, is with us still.

Early Settlement

The first trespass upon Nature's preserves on Vancouver Island with a view toward the subjugation of forest and soil for building and agricultural purposes took place at a quiet little bend in the stream where Victoria Arm—far above the Gorge—expands into Portage Inlet. The Inlet is a beautiful sheet of spallow water surrounded by a fringe of willows, birches and fir trees, adding a sylvan water-scape to the other scenic charms of the locality.

Portage Inlet is not only a fine, placid surface upon which to spend hours in a canoe. It is useful otherwise as forming part of the dividing line between the electoral districts of Saanich and Esquimalt. The line of division is equidistant from its shores, but it cannot be seen without a surveyor's transit. Should there be a Redistribution Bill brought down in the local Legislature within the next two or three years, it may be difficult afterward to find it even with a transit.

Several thousand acres of land were selected in the early fifties by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company for colonization purposes on the south end of Vancouver Island. This tract was one of these selected areas.

The Puget Sound Agricultural Company seems to have been a sort of subsidiary scheme of the Hudson's Bay Company, though perhaps not officially recognized by that company as such. Its officers corresponded with prospective immigrants in England and Scotland, and in 1852 arranged with one, Kenneth MacKenzie, of East Lothian, Haddingtonshire, to bring out twenty-five likely families for colonization undertakings. The little company sailed from England on the ship Norman Morrison in 1852, arriving at Victoria January 16, 1853.

Little preparation had been made for the accommodation of these colonists, there being practically no housing ready for their reception. Some of them were accommodated temporarily in the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Victoria and for others hastily improvised shacks and cottages were thrown up at the colony location. Kenneth MacKenzie had been from the first a far-seeing man. Anticipating superlative pioneer conditions, he had shipped with his supplies a small portable saw mill, and this was installed immediately on the stream alongside the proposed colonial area. He set to work at once to cut lumber for the necessary buildings, and soon was laid the foundation for the first farm dwelling erected on Vancouver Island.

The building was designed for the accommodation of several families arriving with MacKenzie. It had a wide hall dividing it in

the middle and roomy divisions, surrounding a common kitchen, in which the community food was prepared. For himself MacKenzie built a small cottage near the stream in which he and his family dwelt until the other families were properly housed. Everything but locks, hinges and glass entering into the construction of this dwelling was hewed or sawn at Craigflower. Thus Kenneth MacKenzie became the actual founder of the locality which since that time has borne the name he gave it.

Establishing Industries

Inconsequential incidents sometimes lead to important results. Mr. MacKenzie met one day in the Hudson's Bay fort at Victoria a man whom he thought he had seen somewhere before. The man also eyed MacKenzie with interested curiosity, though neither spoke to the other. Later Admiral Bruce, then in command of H.M. flagship at Esquimalt, called on MacKenzie at Craigflower, and the former knowledge of each other was renewed. They had seen each other in the Old Country years before. The admiral complained of the rations available in Victoria, and asked MacKenzie if he could not undertake to erect a bakery and make biscuits and bread for the ship. The negotiations led to the erection of a small flour mill, a bakery and general store for trading. In the task of building these accommodations the sailors from the navy enlisted themselves almost irrationally, lending their assistance in the work.

As settlement extended along Craigflower road and other houses became necessary, a brick kiln and a lime kiln were built and the materials for chimneys, fireplaces, paved floors and the like were manufactured on the ground. A blacksmith's shop and carpenter's shop were also established for convenience of the colonists in the neighborhood. All of these were the outcome of direct suggestion and supervision by Kenneth MacKenzie, and no Hudson's Bay factor exercised greater authority in a way than did he. Contemporaries speak of him as a competent, practical, hard-working but modest man, who never thrust himself into limelight, but paid strict attention to the things which fell within the realm of his responsibility.

During his incumbency as director of the agricultural colony he made provision for the education of the children of the colonists—as well as of his own, of whom there were eight—by erecting the first Craigflower schoolhouse. This was a modest building, 30x40 feet, but adequate for the then attendance.



First Farm Dwelling on Vancouver Island, Craigflower Road—Erected 1853-54

One Robert Barr, a qualified teacher, had been brought out with the company on the Norman Morrison, but as there was no school accommodation at Craigflower on their arrival, Barr was transferred to the first colonial school erected on the island a year earlier, then on lower Fort Street. Having undertaken the erection of a school building, Mr. MacKenzie at once entered into correspondence with another teacher in England, and as a result of his negotiations Mr. Charles Clark arrived at Victoria in November, 1854. He took charge of the new school immediately, and remained its master until 1859, being succeeded by a Mr. Russell, who held the position until 1865. At that date the attendance at the school was eighteen boys and eleven girls.

A ship, the Vancouver, had been wrecked near Fort Rupert, then very far north, but MacKenzie secured the ship's bell and installed it on the schoolhouse. Later, when the now Craigflower School was erected, this bell was transferred to its turret. MacKenzie brought also a terrestrial and celestial globe, both of which he placed in use at the first school.

Although there was at that time a fairly passable road into Victoria, there was no bridge across the stream running between the lands of the colony and the eastern side. MacKenzie cut the timbers and erected the first Craigflower bridge in 1854-55, little more than a year after his arrival in the place. Previously timbers were rafted across the stream and ox teams were used to haul them to their destinations.

Troublesome Indians

During all this time extensive clearing operations were being carried on and the locality began to change its wilderness appearance to one of more settled and civilized character. The Indians located at Songhees Reserve were not a little troublesome to these early settlers. Approach to the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Victoria was by way of the Indian Reserve. Horses were ridden to what is now the reserve side of Johnson Street, and from there boat or canoe brought passengers across. Many of these early settlers missed their Mexican saddles and blankets on their return to their mounts and never saw them afterward. It is said of MacKenzie that he never suffered any such losses, as his simple, direct and generous treatment of the natives secured their loyalty, and they acted as

guardians of his property rather than thieves.

MacKenzie continued to direct affairs at Craigflower for ten years, after which some differences arose between the Puget Sound Agricultural Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, these differences reacting on MacKenzie, who was made responsible for the costs of transportation in connection with their settlement. The difficulties presented annoyed him considerably, and, failing of satisfactory negotiations, he withdrew from the colony and settled his family on what is still the MacKenzie farm on Lake Road, Saanich. Here he died in 1875, and was followed to the grave a few years later by his wife. Two daughters occupy the old homestead at the present time.

During the early years of this little settlement wild animals were troublesome at times. Wolves came quite close to the settlement and often did much damage to flocks. The needs of H.M. ships at Esquimalt resulted in the establishment of a butcher shop, and this had to have flocks and herds as a base of supply. Raids on these herds by wild animals were not an uncommon occurrence. With the advent of extended settlement, however, this handicap was overcome. Deer wrought great havoc in the harvest fields, at times necessitating constant guarding of the fields. Pioneers of much more modern settlements in various parts of British Columbia will appreciate the difficulties of such a situation.

First Colonial Wedding

Naturally the early days in this little suburban community were not without some romance. The frequent mingling of the young people afforded opportunity for much diversion and parties, soirees and the like were no mean pastime. The first matrimonial contract solemnized was that of Mr. Charles Clark, the second school teacher—really the first at Craigflower—with Miss Matilda Botwood. This marriage was solemnized in the Craigflower schoolroom by the late Bishop Cridge, of revered memory, as colonial chaplain. Below is a copy of the marriage certificate issued to the contracting parties by the officiating bishop. The certificate is written on a small sheet of ruled blue paper, evidently snatched from the desk of the teacher in the school.

Facsimile in Form Only

Charles Clark, of Craigflower.
Matilda Botwood, of Craigflower.
Were married in the schoolroom of Craigflower by license this seventh day of August



Barn and Stables, Craigflower Road—Erected 1854

in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Edward Cridge, Colonial Chaplain.

This marriage was solemnized between us

Charles Clark.

Matilda Botwood.

In the presence of

W. J. McDonald.

C. Cooper.

Cost of Education

As the cost of education is a burning question today, and must ever remain a matter of deep and painful moment to taxpayers, it may interest the public to know that the cost of tuition in the first colonial schools was fixed by the Governor in council, sometimes by the Governor in consultation with the teacher of



Barn and Stables, Craigflower Road—Erected 1854

a particular school. A schedule of fees was fixed in 1857 and the terms thereof were as below:

Boarding pupils of parents resident on Vancouver Island, eighteen guineas per annum.

Children of non-residents, not being servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, any sum agreed upon with parties interested.

Day scholars, five shillings per quarter, twenty shillings per annum.

For this sum day scholars were taught reading, English grammar, writing, geography, arithmetic and industrial training.

It would appear, therefore, that the question of "frills" was set at rest as early as 1857 by the authority of the Governor himself and

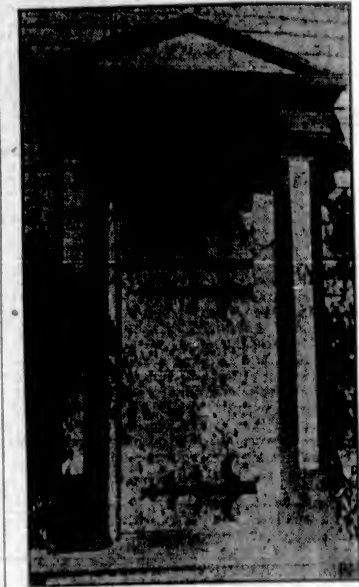
his council in session.

For higher subjects, such as Latin, advanced mathematics, etc., an increased rate was to be charged, but this rate was arranged by the Governor in consultation with the teacher of any particular school. All pupils had to provide their own textbooks and personal school accessories.

This system, with varying rates, continued in force for many years.

"Laying" a Ghost

Like all pioneer districts, Craigflower had its mystery tragedy with its consequent ghostly development. A few years ago, when the present Craigflower bridge collapsed, a span and excavations were being made in the soft clay for foundation for bents for better sup-



Studded Door of Farm Dwelling House

port, a human skeleton was unearthed. It was bleached completely, of course, and somewhat disintegrated. No trace of its identity could be found. A respected resident of the community, still living, though much advanced in years, believing in proper respect for even the bones of the dead, collected the disintegrated parts, depositing them carefully in an ample box secured for that purpose. This box he took to his home, placing it carefully, even reverentially, on a shelf in a lean-to back of the living quarters.

The fastening of the door was one of those old-fashioned latches with thumb lever for raising the blade. Not many nights had elapsed when the peaceful quiet of evenings in the old home began to be disturbed by the insistent rattling of the latch on the back kitchen door. Not only could it be heard, but its agitation could be seen plainly. Opening the door and peering into the darkness did no good; made no revelation. There was no body there.

Repetitions of the disturbance and frequent investigations were regular incidents, with the same results always. Often in the middle of the night, when the aged couple were wrapped in slumber, the rattle of the latch at the kitchen door would arouse the sleepers from their deepest repose. But nothing could be seen, even with bell, book and candle.

At last the lady of the house protested against the presence of the bones in the shed and insisted on their removal and burial in Mother Earth. Though not in any way superstitious, pater yielded to these demands, dug a proper grave in the soil some little distance away and gave the erstwhile skeleton decent interment.

There has been no rattle of the door latch since; no impish or ghostly disturbance of nocturnal slumbers. Everything is at peace once more. This is the story as it is not only told, but vouched for by one who does not believe in mysteries, but who asserts this is the truth.

Here, then, is further work for Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Conan Doyle.

The Call of a Flower

"Come, little leaf," said the Autumn Wind,

As he blew a furious blast;

"Come, little leaf, be quick, be quick,

For your brothers are falling fast."

"Shall I fall?" asked the leaf of the mother

branch,

"Shall I fall to the earth so drear?"

At which the mother branch replied,

"Not yet; 'tis not time, my dear."

So the little leaf he held on tight,

As tight as he could hold,

Though he feared he could not hold on long,

For the weather was growing cold.

Under the tree where the little leaf hung

Was a flower drooping low,

"Come quick, come quick, little leaf," it said,

"And shield me from the snow."

Beneath the tree some children gay

Gathered each golden leaf,

"Come down, come down, 'tis time," they said,

"And hang there not in grief."

"Shall I go now?" asked the leaf once more,

And he glanced at the earth below;

"No," said the mother branch, "hold on tight,

For it is not time to go."

Then he asked the branch if he might fall,

To shield the flower from the snow,

And the mother branch answered, "Yes, you may,

For now it is time to go."

So he bade good-bye to the mother branch,

And then let go his hold,

And fell, and fell to the earth, down, down,

Like a glittering leaf of gold.

And he fell right over the little cold flower

And shielded it from the snow,

Until the warm, bright Spring days came,

When it was time to grow.

—Horatio Colony, in The Journal of

Education.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE

—BY SOPHIE KERR—

The Female of the Species Versus the Predatory Male

There is only one James Herringham, and it is ever a privilege to know him. Even at the times when he remembers that his written and spoken word on international law is respected as authority the world over, he is still a real person, and as human as they're made. But when he dives into the past and salvages the picturesque days of his youth and poverty, then, then is he the joy of all good listeners.

We had been talking idly of the changes of recent years, and someone asked him, curiously, whether or not he was an advocate of women in politics.

And then he told us this story: All I've got now I'd exchange on the instant to live over again the time when I was struggling through my law courses, living on two meals a day. The queer part of it was that I thought it was fun even then.

But once pneumonia got me, and I was taken to a hospital. My real ordeal began when I was discharged as cured, too weak to do more than stagger along, without a cent in my pocket and hardly a friend in the city. I went out into a November sleet storm and, after I'd dragged myself a block or two, fell unconscious on the street.

I dropped down on the very steps of Cyrus Hooper's house, and Mrs. Cyrus came out and found me. A beautiful, big red-headed woman she was, with a heart as big and as open as the plains of her native state. She picked me up herself—I didn't weigh very much after pneumonia—and she carried me into the house and put me down on a sofa, wrapped me in blankets and tried to give me something hot to drink.

When I came to, there she was, leaning over me. "You poor kid," she said, "lie still. Don't try to talk."

Then she heard her speaking to someone in the room. "Cy," she said, "I just wish you'd look at this boy. I found him fallen down in front of the house. I've sent for the doctor. I don't know what's the matter with him, but he looks half starved and sick enough to be in bed."

"My good Geneva," a man's voice answered, "you don't know but he's got the smallpox."

"He hasn't got the smallpox," she answered, with a sort of laugh in her voice, "because if he had, he'd be spotted."

She came to my side and I managed to grasp out that I'd just come from a hospital. She wasted away to skin and bone, the poor boy. Here, slip an arm under his head and we'll carry him upstairs."

I can hear her voice yet—deep and warm, with a sort of sweet resonance in it, like the murmur inside a violin when the strings are touched very gently.

She and Cyrus carried me upstairs and put me to bed, and I stayed right there for a week. Mrs. Hooper nursed me, and found out everything about me—past, present and future. Naturally, as soon as I was well enough, she took my life in hand and arranged it for me.

I was to stay right there, in her house, and be Cy's private secretary when I wasn't working at my studies. I could help him in some of the studies which he found her. I was to occupy a little room in the third story of their little cramped house, and I was to have all my meals with them.

I didn't resist her, not for a moment, for my bout with illness had frightened me. I made all sorts of good reasons about her. I was down to my studies and what I'd do for the woman who'd rescued me from death, or worse.

But I am forgetting Cyrus, and why he needed a private secretary. He was his first term in Congress and he was actually living on his salary and doing as his conscience told him. He had brains—a brain with an edge to it.

Good old big Cy Hooper! Everyone knows him now. Congressmen from three terms. Governor, Senator—two terms. He just missed the nomination for President.

The Hoopers had a little house on an obscure street, and there they made a real home. Of course, they were nobody, but they were glad of it.

Geneva had that clear skin that now and then comes with red hair—that creamy, delicious color that makes a beautiful red-headed woman more beautiful than any other. Her lips were very red and her eyes were brown. I could stare at them for hours. There never was anyone like her. She was impulsive and generous, and yet level-headed. She was interested in every new reform movement. She knew the whole game of politics through and through, as well as Cyrus did, yet she was what is called a home woman, and what a cook! Old-fashioned things, you know, that nobody ever hears of nowadays.

Well, the reason why Cyrus needed the services of a secretary was this: Quite contrary to the usual precedent, he had been appointed to two committees, one very important and desirable—Public Lands for a Western man, that is, and one fairly so—Mines and Mining. This brought Cyrus into the limelight, and naturally his work increased with its importance. He was not fooled by it, however. He was a cautious man and shrewd, besides which, he had been more or less in State politics all his life.

He and Geneva talked it over, as they talked over everything. "There's something about it," said Cyrus, "but as yet I haven't been able to find out what it is. It'll develop sooner or later."

"Probably sooner," said Geneva. In the meantime you've got a chance to make yourself known—and tell Cy it must be Ryerson—Public Lands and Mines, you know. Oh, isn't it infamous that a man like him should have his dirty paws on a big, glorious state like ours, and to think that he believes that you will play his game for him?"

"Easy, Gen," cautioned Hooper. "He's got no reason to think that I'm anything but an organization man. If he thought differently—well, I would not be here in Washington—you know that."

"You've never fought him because you're never had to," she replied.

"But that doesn't mean that you won't have to. Now, does it?" "You know it doesn't," said he, quietly.

"That's the worst of politics," she mused. "You've got to work with such abominable tools to get anywhere or anything."

"It's not only the worst of politics," said Hooper. "It's the worst of life. But we're here to give Ryerson an awful run for his money when he shows his hand. And then I'm going back home and make my next campaign on a clean platform. And I'll win."

That was the first conversation that let me see where they stood, and the thing about it that interested me most, you see, that I was, was that they didn't fool themselves about anything—they knew their possibilities and their difficulties, and there was a great man bunk lurking in the mind of either of them. That's the kind that goes for—mark my words. That's the kind of Americans we ought to breed—and don't, always.

Ryerson I'd hitherto known about only vaguely. He was a state boss of the old type. He played a long, waiting game, and he had a certain ferocious elemental strength that most men shrank from combating. A grizzly bear sort of man, morose, violent, always on the defensive, and as cunning as a grizzly when he attacked.

Gathering all this about Ryerson, and desperately grateful to Geneva Hooper, you can imagine with what partisan ardor I threw myself into the cause of Cyrus Hooper. I was his slave, his packhorse—in so far as he'd let me be. Nothing was too much, nothing too difficult. Old Tammas Carlyle knew what he was talking about when he said that "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." Hooper was a great man, in many ways, and knowing him and making him my hero, I steeled myself to work and study and decent living as nothing else had ever steeled me.

There was plenty of work for me, too, for the appointment to the two committees made Hooper a man much in demand by all the various party interests. His appointment served notice on the world that the person intended that he should be re-elected, and that he was to be reckoned with in a big way. His future was made—if he went right. Right meant Ryerson's way. Very few people suspected Hooper of determined, powerful honesty, and most of them would have trusted him so much if they had suspected him of it.

Cyrus made no parade of his inner self. He went his way, cautiously and decently, as he always had done, and very canny. And, in the meantime, he and Geneva and I and Junior—a nice boy the youngest was—lived in the little, unfashionable, home-like house in the wilds of Washington. I had a desk and a decrepit old typewriter in the back parlor—and that was Hooper's office.

I was sitting there, pounding away one day when the door opened and Hooper came home from a session at the House. Through my work, I got the feeling that there was chained lightning in the room. The place was filled up with beating waves of violent human anger and combativeness. My hands dropped off the keys and I looked up to see Hooper's face, torn and ravaged by all the emotions, with which he had so electrically charged the room, and yet implacably still and set. He just stood there a minute or two, and then he lifted his head and called "Geneva"—and though he didn't call loud, it went all through the house.

She came downstairs instantly. She didn't even stop to lay down her sewing, but carried it in her hands, a piece of red stuff, like a blouse, and held it clasped to her breast in a frightened way.

"Yes—yes—what is it?" she called. Hooper sat down suddenly, as though the mere sight of her had relaxed all his tension. "The fight's on, Gen," he said. "Ryerson's here."

"Oh—oh," she said, and that warm, rippling voice of hers fairly sighed with relief. "RYERSON! I thought you had hurt yourself—or were sick."

The began calmly to hunt for her needed in that place. He was a woman. Women are wonderful, what you will.

"I expect I'll be sick enough before he relaxes," he said, grimly; but he relaxed, too.

"Tell me about it," she said, dropping down on the sofa beside him. "When did he come?"

"This morning," said Hooper. "He had a session with Senator Titcomb, and another with Brush—chairman of the Public Lands Committee—and then he came after me. He's up to bigger game than I thought."

"What is it?" Geneva's lips tightened. "It's the whole of the Upland Hills district," said Hooper. "He's got it all sewed up in a sack, ready to carry off. The committee has merely to report favorably on his bill, and he'll have the whole thing—\$3,000,000 acres."

"But, Cy," she interposed, "he can't get the part where the settlers are. It's the diabolical part of it, honey," said Cy. "Not one of those men, that is, and one fairly so—Mines and Mining. This brought Cyrus into the limelight, and naturally his work increased with its importance. He was not fooled by it, however. He was a cautious man and shrewd, besides which, he had been more or less in State politics all his life."

He and Geneva talked it over, as they talked over everything. "There's something about it," said Cyrus, "but as yet I haven't been able to find out what it is. It'll develop sooner or later."

"Probably sooner," said Geneva. In the meantime you've got a chance to make yourself known—and tell Cy it must be Ryerson—Public Lands and Mines, you know. Oh, isn't it infamous that a man like him should have his dirty paws on a big, glorious state like ours, and to think that he believes that you will play his game for him?"

"Easy, Gen," cautioned Hooper. "He's got no reason to think that I'm anything but an organization man. If he thought differently—well, I would not be here in Washington—you know that."

"You've never fought him because you're never had to," she replied.

"But that doesn't mean that you won't have to. Now, does it?" "You know it doesn't," said he, quietly.

"That's the worst of politics," she mused. "You've got to work with such abominable tools to get anywhere or anything."

"It's not only the worst of politics," said Hooper. "It's the worst of life. But we're here to give Ryerson an awful run for his money when he shows his hand. And then I'm going back home and make my next campaign on a clean platform. And I'll win."

That was the first conversation that let me see where they stood, and the thing about it that interested me most, you see, that I was, was that they didn't fool themselves about anything—they knew their possibilities and their difficulties, and there was a great man bunk lurking in the mind of either of them. That's the kind that goes for—mark my words. That's the kind of Americans we ought to breed—and don't, always.

Ryerson I'd hitherto known about only vaguely. He was a state boss of the old type. He played a long, waiting game, and he had a certain ferocious elemental strength that most men shrank from combating. A grizzly bear sort of man, morose, violent, always on the defensive, and as cunning as a grizzly when he attacked.

Gathering all this about Ryerson, and desperately grateful to Geneva Hooper, you can imagine with what partisan ardor I threw myself into the cause of Cyrus Hooper. I was his slave, his packhorse—in so far as he'd let me be. Nothing was too much, nothing too difficult. Old Tammas Carlyle knew what he was talking about when he said that "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." Hooper was a great man, in many ways, and knowing him and making him my hero, I steeled myself to work and study and decent living as nothing else had ever steeled me.

There was plenty of work for me, too, for the appointment to the two committees made Hooper a man much in demand by all the various party interests. His appointment served notice on the world that the person intended that he should be re-elected, and that he was to be reckoned with in a big way. His future was made—if he went right. Right meant Ryerson's way. Very few people suspected Hooper of determined, powerful honesty, and most of them would have trusted him so much if they had suspected him of it.

Cyrus made no parade of his inner self. He went his way, cautiously and decently, as he always had done, and very canny. And, in the meantime, he and Geneva and I and Junior—a nice boy the youngest was—lived in the little, unfashionable, home-like house in the wilds of Washington. I had a desk and a decrepit old typewriter in the back parlor—and that was Hooper's office.

I was sitting there, pounding away one day when the door opened and Hooper came home from a session at the House. Through my work, I got the feeling that there was chained lightning in the room. The place was filled up with beating waves of violent human anger and combativeness. My hands dropped off the keys and I looked up to see Hooper's face, torn and ravaged by all the emotions, with which he had so electrically charged the room, and yet implacably still and set. He just stood there a minute or two, and then he lifted his head and called "Geneva"—and though he didn't call loud, it went all through the house.

She came downstairs instantly. She didn't even stop to lay down her sewing, but carried it in her hands, a piece of red stuff, like a blouse, and held it clasped to her breast in a frightened way.

"Yes—yes—what is it?" she called. Hooper sat down suddenly, as though the mere sight of her had relaxed all his tension. "The fight's on, Gen," he said. "Ryerson's here."

"Oh—oh," she said, and that warm, rippling voice of hers fairly sighed with relief. "RYERSON! I thought you had hurt yourself—or were sick."

The began calmly to hunt for her needed in that place. He was a woman. Women are wonderful, what you will.

"I expect I'll be sick enough before he relaxes," he said, grimly; but he relaxed, too.

"But that doesn't mean that you won't have to. Now, does it?" "You know it doesn't," said he, quietly.

"That's the worst of politics," she mused. "You've got to work with such abominable tools to get anywhere or anything."

"It's not only the worst of politics," said Hooper. "It's the worst of life. But we're here to give Ryerson an awful run for his money when he shows his hand. And then I'm going back home and make my next campaign on a clean platform. And I'll win."

That was the first conversation that let me see where they stood, and the thing about it that interested me most, you see, that I was, was that they didn't fool themselves about anything—they knew their possibilities and their difficulties, and there was a great man bunk lurking in the mind of either of them. That's the kind that goes for—mark my words. That's the kind of Americans we ought to breed—and don't, always.

Ryerson I'd hitherto known about only vaguely. He was a state boss of the old type. He played a long, waiting game, and he had a certain ferocious elemental strength that most men shrank from combating. A grizzly bear sort of man, morose, violent, always on the defensive, and as cunning as a grizzly when he attacked.

Gathering all this about Ryerson, and desperately grateful to Geneva Hooper, you can imagine with what partisan ardor I threw myself into the cause of Cyrus Hooper. I was his slave, his packhorse—in so far as he'd let me be. Nothing was too much, nothing too difficult. Old Tammas Carlyle knew what he was talking about when he said that "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." Hooper was a great man, in many ways, and knowing him and making him my hero, I steeled myself to work and study and decent living as nothing else had ever steeled me.

There was plenty of work for me, too, for the appointment to the two committees made Hooper a man much in demand by all the various party interests. His appointment served notice on the world that the person intended that he should be re-elected, and that he was to be reckoned with in a big way. His future was made—if he went right. Right meant Ryerson's way. Very few people suspected Hooper of determined, powerful honesty, and most of them would have trusted him so much if they had suspected him of it.

Cyrus made no parade of his inner self. He went his way, cautiously and decently, as he always had done, and very canny. And, in the meantime, he and Geneva and I and Junior—a nice boy the youngest was—lived in the little, unfashionable, home-like house in the wilds of Washington. I had a desk and a decrepit old typewriter in the back parlor—and that was Hooper's office.

I was sitting there, pounding away one day when the door opened and Hooper came home from a session at the House. Through my work, I got the feeling that there was chained lightning in the room. The place was filled up with beating waves of violent human anger and combativeness. My hands dropped off the keys and I looked up to see Hooper's face, torn and ravaged by all the emotions, with which he had so electrically charged the room, and yet implacably still and set. He just stood there a minute or two, and then he lifted his head and called "Geneva"—and though he didn't call loud, it went all through the house.

She came downstairs instantly. She didn't even stop to lay down her sewing, but carried it in her hands, a piece of red stuff, like a blouse, and held it clasped to her breast in a frightened way.

"Yes—yes—what is it?" she called. Hooper sat down suddenly, as though the mere sight of her had relaxed all his tension. "The fight's on, Gen," he said. "Ryerson's here."

"Oh—oh," she said, and that warm, rippling voice of hers fairly sighed with relief. "RYERSON! I thought you had hurt yourself—or were sick."

The began calmly to hunt for her needed in that place. He was a woman. Women are wonderful, what you will.

"I expect I'll be sick enough before he relaxes," he said, grimly; but he relaxed, too.

"Tell me about it," she said, dropping down on the sofa beside him. "When did he come?"

"This morning," said Hooper. "He had a session with Senator Titcomb, and another with Brush—chairman of the Public Lands Committee—and then he came after me. He's up to bigger game than I thought."

"What is it?" Geneva's lips tightened. "It's the whole of the Upland Hills district," said Hooper. "He's got it all sewed up in a sack, ready to carry off. The committee has merely to report favorably on his bill, and he'll have the whole thing—\$3,000,000 acres."

"But, Cy," she interposed, "he can't get the part where the settlers are. It's the diabolical part of it, honey," said Cy. "Not one of those men, that is, and one fairly so—Mines and Mining. This brought Cyrus into the limelight, and naturally his work increased with its importance. He was not fooled by it, however. He was a cautious man and shrewd, besides which, he had been more or less in State politics all his life."

He and Geneva talked it over, as they talked over everything. "There's something about it," said Cyrus, "but as yet I haven't been able to find out what it is. It'll develop sooner or later."

"Probably sooner," said Geneva. In the meantime you've got a chance to make yourself known—and tell Cy it must be Ryerson—Public Lands and Mines, you know. Oh, isn't it infamous that a man like him should have his dirty paws on a big, glorious state like ours, and to think that he believes that you will play his game for him?"

"Easy, Gen," cautioned Hooper. "He's got no reason to think that I'm anything but an organization man. If he thought differently—well, I would not be here in Washington—you know that."

"You've never fought him because you're never had to," she replied.

"But that doesn't mean that you won't have to. Now, does it?" "You know it doesn't," said he, quietly.

"That's the worst of politics," she mused. "You've got to work with such abominable tools to get anywhere or anything."

"It's not only the worst of politics," said Hooper. "It's the worst of life. But we're here to give Ryerson an awful run for his money when he shows his hand. And then I'm going back home and make my next campaign on a clean platform. And I'll win."

That was the first conversation that let me see where they stood, and the thing about it that interested me most, you see, that I was, was that they didn't fool themselves about anything—they knew their possibilities and their difficulties, and there was a great man bunk lurking in the mind of either of them. That's the kind that goes for—mark my words. That's the kind of Americans we ought to breed—and don't, always.

Ryerson I'd hitherto known about only vaguely. He was a state boss of the old type. He played a long, waiting game, and he had a certain ferocious elemental strength that most men shrank from combating. A grizzly bear sort of man, morose, violent, always on the defensive, and as cunning as a grizzly when he attacked.

Gathering all this about Ryerson, and desperately grateful to Geneva Hooper, you can imagine with what partisan ardor I threw myself into the cause of Cyrus Hooper. I was his slave, his packhorse—in so far as he'd let me be. Nothing was too much, nothing too difficult. Old Tammas Carlyle knew what he was talking about when he said that "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." Hooper was a great man, in many ways, and knowing him and making him my hero, I steeled myself to work and study and decent living as nothing else had ever steeled me.

There was plenty of work for me, too, for the appointment to the two committees made Hooper a man much in demand by all the various party interests. His appointment served notice on the world that the person intended that he should be re-elected, and that he was to be reckoned with in a big way. His future was made—if he went right. Right meant Ryerson's way. Very few people suspected Hooper of determined, powerful honesty, and most of them would have trusted him so much if they had suspected him of it.

Cyrus made no parade of his inner self. He went his way, cautiously and decently, as he always had done, and very canny. And, in the meantime, he and Geneva and I and Junior—a nice boy the youngest was—lived in the little, unfashionable, home-like house in the wilds of Washington. I had a desk and a decrepit old typewriter in the back parlor—and that was Hooper's office.

I was sitting there, pounding away one day when the door opened and Hooper came home from a session at the House. Through my work, I got the feeling that there was chained lightning in the room. The place was filled up with beating waves of violent human anger and combativeness. My hands dropped off the keys and I looked up to see Hooper's face, torn and ravaged by all the emotions, with which he had so electrically charged the room, and yet implacably still and set. He just stood there a minute or two, and then he lifted his head and called "Geneva"—and though he didn't call loud, it went all through the house.

She came downstairs instantly. She didn't even stop to lay down her sewing, but carried it in her hands, a piece of red stuff, like a blouse, and held it clasped to her breast in a frightened way.

"Yes—yes—what is it?" she called. Hooper sat down suddenly, as though the mere sight of her had relaxed all his tension. "The fight's on, Gen," he said. "Ryerson's here."

"Oh—oh," she said, and that warm, rippling voice of hers fairly sighed with relief. "RYERSON! I thought you had hurt yourself—or were sick."

The began calmly to hunt for her needed in that place. He was a woman. Women are wonderful, what you will.

"I expect I'll be sick enough before he relaxes," he said, grimly; but he relaxed, too.

"But that doesn't mean that you won't have to. Now, does it?" "You know it doesn't," said he, quietly.

"That's the worst of politics," she mused. "You've got to work with such abominable tools to get anywhere or anything."

"It's not only the worst of politics," said Hooper. "It's the worst of life. But we're here to give Ryerson an awful run for his money when he shows his hand. And then I'm going back home and make my next campaign on a clean platform. And I'll win."

That was the first conversation that let me see where they stood, and the thing about it that interested me most, you see, that I was, was that they didn't fool themselves about anything—they knew their possibilities and their difficulties, and there was a great man bunk lurking in the mind of either of them. That's the kind that goes for—mark my words. That's the kind of Americans we ought to breed—and don't, always.

Ryerson I'd hitherto known about only vaguely. He was a state boss of the old type. He played a long, waiting game, and he had a certain ferocious elemental strength that most men shrank from combating. A grizzly bear sort of man, morose, violent, always on the defensive, and as cunning as a grizzly when he attacked.

Gathering all this about Ryerson, and desperately grateful to Geneva Hooper, you can imagine with what partisan ardor I threw myself into the cause of Cyrus Hooper. I was his slave, his packhorse—in so far as he'd let me be. Nothing was too much, nothing too difficult. Old Tammas Carlyle knew what he was talking about when he said that "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." Hooper was a great man, in many ways, and knowing him and making him my hero, I steeled myself to work and study and decent living as nothing else had ever steeled me.

There was plenty of work for me, too, for the appointment to the two committees made Hooper a man much in demand by all the various party interests. His appointment served notice on the world that the person intended that he should be re-elected, and that he was to be reckoned with in a big way. His future was made—if he went right. Right meant Ryerson's way. Very few people suspected Hooper of determined, powerful honesty, and most of them would have trusted him so much if they had suspected him of it.

Cyrus made no parade of his inner self. He went his way, cautiously and decently, as he always had done, and very canny. And, in the meantime, he and Geneva and I and Junior—a nice boy the youngest was—lived in the little, unfashionable, home-like house in the wilds of Washington. I had a desk and a decrepit old typewriter in the back parlor—and that was Hooper's office.

I was sitting there, pounding away one day when the door opened and Hooper came home from a session at the House. Through my work, I got the feeling that there was chained lightning in the room. The place was filled up with beating waves of violent human anger and combativeness. My hands dropped off the keys and I looked up to see Hooper's face, torn and ravaged by all the emotions, with which he had so electrically charged the room, and yet implacably still and set. He just stood there a minute or two, and then he lifted his head and called "Geneva"—and though he didn't call loud, it went all through the house.

She came downstairs instantly. She didn't even stop to lay down her sewing, but carried it in her hands, a piece of red stuff, like a blouse, and held it clasped to her breast in a frightened way.

"Yes—yes—what is it?" she called. Hooper sat down suddenly, as though the mere sight of her had relaxed all his tension. "The fight's on, Gen," he said. "Ryerson's here."

"Oh—oh," she said, and that warm, rippling voice of hers fairly sighed with relief. "RYERSON! I thought you had hurt yourself—or were sick."

The began calmly to hunt for her needed in that place. He was a woman. Women are wonderful, what you will.

"I expect I'll be sick enough before he relaxes," he said, grimly; but he relaxed, too.

"Tell me about it," she said, dropping down on the sofa beside him. "When did he come?"

"This morning," said Hooper. "He had a session with Senator Titcomb, and another with Brush—chairman of the Public Lands Committee—and then he came after me. He's up to bigger game than I thought."

"What is it?" Geneva's lips tightened. "It's the whole of the Upland Hills district," said Hooper. "He's got it all sewed up in a sack, ready to carry off. The committee has merely to report favorably on his bill, and he'll have the whole thing—\$3,000,000 acres."

"But, Cy," she interposed, "he can't get the part where the settlers are. It's the diabolical part of it, honey," said Cy. "Not one of those men, that is, and one fairly so—Mines and Mining. This brought Cyrus into the limelight, and naturally his work increased with its importance. He was not fooled by it, however. He was a cautious man and shrewd, besides which, he had been more or less in State politics all his life."

He and Geneva talked it over, as they talked over everything. "There's something about it," said Cyrus, "but as yet I haven't been able to find out what it is. It'll develop sooner or later."

"Probably sooner," said Geneva. In the meantime you've got a chance to make yourself known—and tell Cy it must be Ryerson—Public Lands and Mines, you know. Oh, isn't it infamous that a man like him should have his dirty paws on a big, glorious state like ours, and to think that he believes that you will play his game for him?"

"Easy, Gen," cautioned Hooper. "He's got no reason to think that I'm anything but an organization man. If he thought differently—well, I would not be here in Washington—you know that."

"You've never fought him because you're never had to," she replied.

"But that doesn't mean that you won't have to. Now, does it?" "You know it doesn't," said he, quietly.

"That's the worst of politics," she mused. "You've got to work with such abominable tools to get anywhere or anything."

"It's not only the worst of politics," said Hooper. "It's the worst of life. But we're here to give Ryerson an awful run for his money when he shows his hand. And then I'm going back home and make my next campaign on a clean platform. And I'll win."

That was the first conversation that let me see where they stood, and the thing about it that interested me most, you see, that I was, was that they didn't fool themselves about anything—they knew their possibilities and their difficulties, and there was a great man bunk lurking in the mind of either of them. That's the kind that goes for—mark my words. That's the kind of Americans we ought to breed—and don't, always.

Ryerson I'd hitherto known about only vaguely. He was a state boss of the old type. He played a long, waiting game, and he had a certain ferocious elemental strength that most men shrank from combating. A grizzly bear sort of man, morose, violent, always on the defensive, and as cunning as a grizzly when he attacked.

Gathering all this about Ryerson, and desperately grateful to Geneva Hooper, you can imagine with what partisan ardor I threw myself into the cause of Cyrus Hooper. I was his slave, his packhorse—in so far as he'd let me be. Nothing was too much, nothing too difficult. Old Tammas Carlyle knew what he was talking about when he said that "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company." Hooper was a great man, in many ways, and knowing him and making him my hero, I steeled myself to work and study and decent living as nothing else had ever steeled me.

Forests as Development Agents

By Robson Black

WITH all the present talk on immigration focused upon the single point of securing new settlers for agricultural land, many newspaper readers are apt to forget the unadvertised service of the Canadian forest as a recruiting sergeant for new Canadians. Agricultural lands are by no means the only generator of increased population or national wealth. This country may very easily commit itself to large outlays on new farmers while treating with unconcern the corollary policies of forest conservation, absolutely vital to the business success of the new farmer.

Eighty per cent of the total area of the Dominion of Canada is of non-agricultural type. Not more than 5 per cent of the whole area of British Columbia is of agricultural worth. Of Saskatchewan about one-third is fit for farming. Ontario's area is from 60 to 70 per cent non-agricultural, and so the story runs through most of the Dominion is marked out by unchangeable laws as a splendid natural factor of timber trees. The acreage adaptable to agriculture is outmatched many times over by the portion of our estate on which the forest is the only profitable crop.

Importance of Lumber Industry

The development of Canada, therefore, is scarcely compassed by any one public policy restricted to the promotion of farm settlements. Indeed, there never can be any such thing as an immigration and colonization policy without a four-square forestry policy. And the start of any adequate forestry policy is a satisfying answer as to why 4,000 forest fires were burning in Canada this year and why the greater part of the country's natural forest inheritance is today a wilderness of blackened wreckage.

Were it possible to prepare a review of the enormous service done by the far-flung empire of this Dominion that the map makers designate as "Forest Area," what surprises would evolve therefrom. How wonderfully we would trace the influence of the lumber industry in developing new population, new towns, new railways. There is scarcely a community outside of the Prairies which has not part of its foundations in somebody's sawmill. Much of the story of the lumber industry, however, and its influence on population, would be retrospective—pathetically so. There is more to be gained by climbing to a new altitude, where the huge bulk of pulp and paper plants gleams white against the spruce woods.

Pulp and Paper Business

The pulp and paper industry is the product of Canada's industrial history. Twenty-five years ago it was straggling far to the rear of home industries activities. The newsprint mills and investors of the United States foresaw the eventual embarrassment from declining wood supplies, and the trek began to the happy land of Canada, where abundant forests and first-rate water powers promised a cut in production costs. And thus the sleepy village became the young city of Grand Mere, Quebec; the Canadian "Soo" drew to itself thousands of new citizens; Three Rivers was suddenly filled with processions of home seekers; Iroquois Falls and LaTouche broke the wilderness with a chain of chimneys and orderly lines of workmen's homes. Important communities have sprung into being at Powell River and Ocean Falls. And year after year these pulp and paper communities add to their numbers with no thought of suspending growth for a dozen years to come.

This is pioneering on a wholesale plan. This is colonization. This is settlement, although we commonly have those terms to the immigration agent. The pulp and paper companies and other forest industries have carried out the national development idea. They have given Canada scores of prosperous towns; they have contributed enormously to railroad traffic; they have provided steady jobs to 30,000 good class workmen at generous wages in their mills and another 25,000 in bush labor.

Enormous Investment

Nearly forty million dollars a year are paid by these companies to their workers. It is mostly new money since 1890. Over three hundred and fifty million dollars of invested capital has been attracted to date, and this is not taking count of five new mills in course of construction.

Is it, after all, the pulp and paper mills that account for all this economic transformation, this placing of new population where only the trapper walked before? Is not the paper mill only the sub-agent of the forest? The whole of such development is in consequence of forests and water powers. The mills came because forests were available, and mills will depart when the forest ceases. Population came because raw material called it. Grand Mere and Kenogami and Iroquois Falls would never have existed but for the magnet of the forest.

The vast non-agricultural northland will never be peopled except by those who come seeking timber or mines. And those who seek mines are ultimately counted as transient in a country, even as most mines are transient producers. Only the forest assets can, under a proper forestry system, be counted as self-perpetuating assets, reproducing the "gold of timber" without diminution generation after generation.

The one and only "value," except mining, on eighty acres out of every hundred in this Dominion is the Green Forest. On all, except 10 or 15 per cent, of our national area it is the sole colonizer, the sole bidder for new Canadians.

A tiny typewriter has been invented by a Frenchman which is small enough to be held in one hand while it is operated with the other. In spite of its diminutive size, it performs its work perfectly.

"Revenge is like a boomerang. Although for a time it flies in the direction in which it is hurled, it takes a sudden curve, and, returning, hits your own head the heaviest blow of all."

When a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land. But a printer—he is different; he cannot turn his mistake into profit. You've got to go some to be a printer.

Canadians' Final Smash at Passchendaele

FIVE years ago today, in Flanders fields, the Canadian Corps was concentrating on the last phase of its battles for Passchendaele. As we give thanksgiving throughout the Dominion for all the blessings that Canada enjoys, we will do well to remember those captains and subalterns and men of all services who, under the direction of higher commands, challenged Hindenburg, defeated the flower of his storm troops, and completed on November 6, 1917, the heroic story of Canada in Flanders.

Bellevue Spur, Laamkeek, Wolf Copse, Hillside Farm, Heine House, Augustus Wood, had fallen before the 3rd and 4th Divisions on October 26. On October 30 these same divisions had stormed the outer defences of Passchendaele itself. From Houthout Wood on the north to Gheluvelt on the south our artillery, combining with that of the French and Imperial forces, had roared its challenge on a 10-mile front. Behind one flaming stretch of burning shells, regiments from Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan had attacked Meetechele and Crest Farm, those key points of the enemy position that guarded the inner Passchendaele defences. The 3rd Division had again held the left flank, with the 7th and 8th Brigades, facing Friesland, Duck Lodge, Meetechele, Vanity House, Vapour Farm, and Source Farm. The 4th Division was on the right, with the 12th Brigade fronting Haalen, Haalen Copse, Crest Farm, Tiber, Tiber Copse and Vienna Cottage. The First Anzac Corps was on the Canadian right and the 63rd (Imperial) Division on the left, as in the former battle. Such had been the vigor of the Canadian attack that within less than an hour of the barrage the 4th Division had taken Crest Farm. Shortly afterwards it had captured all its objectives. The capture of Crest Farm in such a short time was a brilliant performance. The advance to it was precarious—a swamp on one side and a wood on the other, leaving only a narrow gap swept by hostile guns. With surprisingly slight casualties the attacking force stormed the gap and reached the Hun front line, which had been pounded to pieces by our barrage. Pushing forward to Crest Farm itself, the Division was subjected to heavy shelling, but the enemy infantry were dazed by our bombardment and no protracted resistance was encountered.

Stirring Events

On the left the success had been equally brilliant. On the extreme flank the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, literally wading through swamp, had gone forward to Source and Vapour Farms and had even secured a footing in Vanity House. Such was the terrain on their left flank that the 63rd Imperials had not been able to get up, and the Canadians had fought all through the day with one flank exposed. With swamp about them on every side they had been literally isolated. They had been subjected to attack and constant bombardment, but at 6 p.m. those that were left were hanging grimly on to Source and Vapour Farms, having withdrawn their outposts only from Vanity House. Relief came with the night.

The attack on Meetechele added further stirring pages to the history of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. A thousand yards of rising land, a succession of shell holes and stagnant water, had to be crossed. To their right was marsh. They skirted the marsh and struggled up the heights. They paid for every yard of their advance, for the enemy fought well, defending every fortified shell hole. Raked by machine-gun and artillery fire, with comrades falling around them, and no shelter save that afforded by the dip of occasional hollows, they had pressed forward to their objective. They had captured it—what was left of them. Meetechele had fallen, despite the raking fire of another enemy strong point only seventy-five yards away, and the way had been prepared to Passchendaele village and complete domination of the heights that overlooked the Roulers Plain. The Germans had launched counter-attack after counter-attack to dislodge the Canadians, rushing their most formidable troops into the line, but again and again they had been sent reeling back with heavy losses. On the afternoon of the battle they had counter-attacked no less than five times. In the succeeding five days they had attempted again and again to dislodge our forces. Their guns were never silent, but raked our front lines with machine-gun fire, hailed them with shrapnel, and pounded them with one barrage after another.

Germans' Desperate Defence

Driven from their positions at Bellevue and on the Passchendaele Spur after the first Canadian attack, smashed out of Meetechele and Crest Farm on the second, the Germans fought desperately to retrieve their losses, or at least, secure their final Passchendaele positions. With their faith broken in the protective value of the swamps and marches which guarded their advanced areas and their best infantry routed in hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy, by throwing in new Divisions and rushing up additional guns, were constantly strengthening their defences in every possible manner.

Hindenburg and the higher German command had ordered Passchendaele held at all costs. The 1st and 2nd Divisions were to countermand that order. Even while the ebb and flow of battle surged around the forward positions, the 1st and 2nd Divisions relieved their battered comrades, and on November 6 they in their turn took up the conflict. Again, the Allied advance was on a ten-mile front, but this time there was no prolonged artillery bombardment. Our guns, which had been hammering the enemy steadily for forty-eight hours, spoke suddenly and all together for two minutes. With that terrific concentration of shell-fire the infantry attack was launched; Canadian troops from Manitoba,

Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern and Western Ontario went over the top on a front narrower than that of the previous Canadian attacks. On the left the British line had been extended, and the 1st (Imperial) Division had Goudberg Copse, Goudberg, and Virile Farm before them. So on the right the Canadian line had been shortened. On their narrow front the troops from the Dominion advanced from right to left as follows: The 6th Brigade of the 2nd Division attacked from near Grun, on the extreme right flank to Graf Wood, having Passchendaele Village as their chief objective. Mosselmarkt, Graf, Vegetable Farm and Valour Farm, strongly fortified positions, faced the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Divisions.

On the extreme left of the attack lay Vine Cottage, and here was written one of the lesser epics of the war in the salient. It was cut off by marsh from the rest of the attacking forces; it imperilled the advance, and its capture was of great moment. The night before the general attack a company and a half of Canadians were sent to seize and hold it. For hours there was no news of the gallant little band. Then came scattered reports of desperate fighting by men isolated from their comrades and without either reinforcements or supplies. The reports proved true. The German garrison fought grimly and only surrendered after their position had been carried with the bayonet. But carried it was, and the whole Canadian Corps rejoiced in the valor of the few that captured it.

Grand Attack

Meanwhile the main attack had gone forward at 6.2 a.m. against the front that Hindenburg had ordered held at all cost. Every possible preparation had been made for the attack. Railway troops had worked unceasingly, pushing forward the light tracks that carried the narrow-gauge lines up past Wietje. Plank roads had been repaired and extended. Many hundreds of yards of duck-boards had been added to the straggling, shell-pocked trails that led to the forward line. For four days heavy and light artillery had been pouring shells into the enemy lines. By night and day, through mud and slime, guns of all calibres had been slowly advanced to new positions. Fresh ammunition dumps had been established; and when the barrage thundered under the protection of a bomb wordment that literally blasted the enemy out of many of his strong points. For once fair weather prevailed, and at least on the higher levels men could advance and fight without the formidable handicap of clinging mud to halt their steps and exhaust their strength.

Fighting the enemy artillery and machine guns was the most trying ordeal. German artillery had been concentrated on the ridge and the bombardment was terrific. But our men were not to be stopped. They followed our barrage so closely that in many instances they were upon the enemy before he had time to recover from the stunning effects of our artillery fire. It was largely short, sharp work. The 6th Brigade stormed the village, the 28th Battalion operating on the extreme left of the Brigade flank, with the 31st in the centre and the 27th on the right. The ground which lay between the assembly trenches and the higher levels was swampy. In places the storming parties moved forward through knee-deep morass. They were subjected to shell and machine-gun fire and received fusillades again and again from hostile aeroplanes. Concrete pill-boxes opposed the advance, and more than one was circled with dead and wounded before it was finally captured. But such was the impetuosity of the attack that by 7.40 a.m. the 28th Battalion had reached its objective. The 27th was consolidating a new front line on the further slope of the ridge looking out upon the Roulers Plain, and the attacking waves of the 31st had made triumphant progress.

Passchendaele was a mass of battered masonry and broken walls when the Canadians entered it. With bomb and bayonet they cleared the deep, fortified cellars. Desperate resistance had been anticipated at the brewery, with its vaulted concrete cellars; at the windmill, with its three-foot-thick concrete walls; at the convent, church and school; but only scattered opposition was offered. Generally the Germans had little stomach for hand-to-hand fighting.

Defenders' Desperation

On the Canadians' left, however, where the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Brigade were operating, there was sturdy opposition. The enemy's strong point, seventy-five yards in front of Meetechele, fell with only a slight resistance where a determined stand had been anticipated; but at Mosselmarkt there was sharp fighting, and the Canadians had to rush the position with bombs and bayonets before they could break down the defence. Here the Germans fought well, the temper of the garrison being illustrated in the action of one of the officers, who, when he saw his men surrendering and knew the position to be hopeless, held a bomb in his hand until the explosion blew him to bits. As early as 7.20, Vegetable Farm was in our possession and men's thoughts were centred on Vine Cottage, the only place still in doubt. The success of the Canadians there has already been told. Altogether the morning had brought victory everywhere. Much of the signal triumph achieved was directly due to our artillery.

Passchendaele and Passchendaele Ridge were Canadian. But the German higher command was little disposed to accept such a crushing defeat. Captured prisoners even boasted of how the Ridge would be recaptured. On November 10, the Canadians showed them what that boasting was worth. Again they smashed forward—this time on a 600-yard front—against Venture Farm and Victorious Cross Roads; and in approximately half an hour, despite all the boasts of the German command, men of the 7th, 8th

and 20th Battalions from British Columbia, Manitoba, and Eastern Ontario, carried out their whole plan of attack with absolute success, save on their left flank, where British forces, facing almost impassable country, were unable to push home their attack, and our flank was compelled to conform. The Canadians had anticipated and out-manoeuvred the Boche, but it was a long twelve hours before Corps Headquarters could accept this audacious success as final, for the intervening period witnessed what up to that time was perhaps the most deadly artillery duel in all history.

Canadian Bulldozers

From the opening of our barrage at 6 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon the salient re-echoed to the roar of guns. Our troops on their narrow front were exposed to concentrated enemy fire from West-rosebeke, Oostmewerke, Roodkruis in the north, and Waterdamhoek, Dedizele and Terhand in the south. High velocity guns harassed our communications, and for five hours, between 10 o'clock and 3, Abraham Heights and Korek were subjected to intense bursts of fire. The enemy employed every available battery. He seemed to be trying literally to blast us out of our positions. He failed. What our infantry had gained it held; but all day long the men of the 7th, 8th and 20th Battalions, lying in watersoaked, half-filled shell holes or belly down in shallow trenches scooped out of the mud, endured shelling surpassing everything in the history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. High explosive shrapnel screamed around them. The ground was harrowed by the fire. Men were buried in the mud, dug out by their comrades, and buried again and again dug out, digging out others between times. And they held on doggedly while morning gave place to noon and noon to evening. Behind them our own guns roared incessantly, raking the enemy's defensive lines, engaging his batteries from north to south, fighting the whole weight of his artillery along miles of front. Neither resting nor eating, our gunners fought the great battle, with the Imperial batteries on the left fighting gamely with them; and the salient, flaming with fire at dawn, was flaming with fire at dusk, while all day smoke hung over the land and the ground was never still. Then quiet fell, and from the forward areas men stumbling in the dark over shell-ploughed country, staggering exhausted along narrow boardwalks, came to the advanced dressing stations with their stories of how the new line had been held and consolidated. The Germans had failed to blast our men off the ridge. On the 13th they attempted to drive them off, making one more bid, for victory, but their forces, cut by the barrage of our guns and raked by our deadly rifle and machine gun fire, were repulsed all along the line. Their picked fighting troops finally accepted defeat.

Victory and Tragedy

In three weeks the Canadian Corps had fought four battles, repulsed over two dozen counter-attacks and captured 1,174 prisoners. Their total casualties from October 24 to November 12, according to a public statement of the Minister of Militia on November 15, amounted to 122 officers killed, 350 wounded and 7 missing, while 778 men had fallen, 7,397 were wounded and 905 were missing. But their dead had died gloriously and their achievement had been wonderful. Behind the living on the ridge, as they looked back on November 14, was little but desolation; before them were Keilberg Spur, the Roulers plain, and Moorsdele, a green, rolling country of farms and villages seemingly untouched by war. Behind them were Mosselmarkt, Meetechele, Bellevue, Crest Farm, lone mounds of concrete that had been enemy pill boxes, blasted trees, mud and devastation. Enemy shells were blasting Passchendaele; our guns were blasting the enemy's, and our men were toiling to strengthen their positions in the mud. From Passchendaele to Ypres a mist hung over the land, veiling the distant beauty and the near desolation. Our men had won their way through the Valley of the Shadow of Death that was the salient to heights that represented domination and crowned a great achievement. The dead of an Empire lay in the valley, the dead of Langemarck and St. Julien and of more recent struggles. Because of them and the living who fought with them and followed after them the ridge was ours. The tragedy of the low graves was relieved by the victory of the high hills. The shadow over the salient was lifting. Up to the ridge and on to the ridge the Canadian Corps had stormed its way in a remarkable series of battles. The striking prophecy of the Corps Commander had been splendidly fulfilled. Canada in the field had kept faith with her dead and written the imperishable story of the glory that is Passchendaele.

Mettle of the Victors

In this short summary of that writing there is no space to detail the heroism of individuals and units, or even to appreciate properly the work of particular arms and services. In these battles of Passchendaele there was praise and to spare for all; but above all others, for the captains and the subalterns and the men—of the line and the gun, of the engineers and the pioneers, of the stretcher bearers and the medical service. To them and to their kind Canada owes a debt that is beyond calculation, thanks that are without limit. They were the foundations and the bulwarks of the corps, its bone and its body. Upon their thought and their courage in immediate issues depended the attack and the defence, success or failure. They were the materials of platoons and the leaders. They knew the frenzy and the passion of battle and the strain and stress of waiting that preceded the zero hour. They felt the shock and the roar of barrage and the terrible storm of answering shells. They knew the perils and the trials of counter-attacks and the long hours of patience in shell hole and slime. They knew of bombs and the habit of bombs and invited death with their learning. They swayed with their

limbers over shell-torn wastes and often died in the driving. They built their trenches under bombardment and dug their graves in the building. They tended their wounded under fire, and, wounded themselves, continued. They knew their guns as friends, know friends and lived and were with them as such. Whatever their calibre and whatever their range, they directed and laid them for death. The whole corps rang with praise of the N.C.O.'s and men. Concrete pill boxes, fortified shell holes, machine gun strong points, dominating heights—these things they fought and overcame, and with them mud and cold and slime and sleet. They lived in water up to their knees for days and nights on end. They lived without fires and without shelter in the shivering cold of those Autumn nights, and their courage was nowise daunted. They suffered all the evils of trenches—fever, feet and mouth. To wet and cold and exposure were added lice and scabies. They seemed to endure beyond human endurance, and then, as the sons of Martha:

"Early at dawn ere men saw clear,

They stumbled into Death's terrible stall,
And haled him forth like a haltered steer,
And goaded and turned him till even fall."

And as they stumbled on under murderous fire with their comrades falling around them, their subalterns were there a little in front to encourage and direct and lead them. They led their forties and their hundreds, and sometimes more than their hundreds, into the mouth of hell and kept their heads in the leading. They shared labors and dangers, joys and sorrows, hardships and troubles. And so with their captains above them. So with their majors and colonels and higher commands. So they brought home to the Dominion. So they died in noble service "simply because they loved their own kind in their common need."—W. A. Willison for Canadian Press.

Pure Water Supply

One of the most remarkable of British science triumphs during the war lay in the production of plant which would rapidly purify large quantities of water, even of the most poisonous character. The need for such drastic measures has happily passed away, but the experience thus gained has not been lost. Indeed, during the war the process known as "chlorination" was applied to London water, both as a war measure and as a means of conserving coal and saving money. This process, which is one of chemical purification by the aid of chlorine, avoids the expense of pumping large quantities of water into reservoirs for storage and partial purification. The raw river water is directly treated, and the success of the results can be gauged from the fact that not a single complaint as regards taste was received. In the preliminary experiments some trouble was encountered on the score of taste, but it was overcome by the use of additional chemicals. From the standpoint of purity, nothing could be better than the water thus treated, and the new process, therefore, is more effective and more economical than the old. Full information regarding this development in pure water supply is contained in the annual reports issued by the Metropolitan Water Board, London, England.

Small Steam Turbines

For reasons well known to engineers the steam turbine, which was invented in Great Britain, was first developed in large sizes, and it has found its most important field in connection with huge electric generators of anything up to 30,000 or 40,000 horse power. The advantages of the turbine are now being realized, however, in quite small sizes, where they are taking the place of the old familiar reciprocating steam engine. The advantages of these small turbines are particularly felt in industries where steam heating is required for manufacturing processes. The steam can be exhausted from the turbine at any desired pressure and volume, quite free from oil, and therefore suitable for factory use. In one of the latest types of small turbine produced in Great Britain relatively small outputs can be obtained over a very wide range of speeds. A single rotating wheel is used and very high efficiency obtained. The construction is simple and robust, and the turbine costs less both initially and in repairs than the best reciprocating engine.

An All-in-One Aeroplane Control Indicator

During the rapid development of the aeroplane for war purposes, instrument after instrument was added to the equipment until the pilot was obliged to keep his eye on an embarrassing number of dials. Many of the instruments were essential for night flying, when it was impossible for the pilot to observe at what angle or speed or in what direction he was flying. The most important of these instruments were an air speed indicator, a compass and clinometer, or measure of inclination. In order to simplify this part of the equipment, a leading British firm has put on the market a single indicator which includes the air speed indicator, the clinometer and a turn indicator which has been found more reliable than a compass for recording movements to the right or left. A glance at this single instrument gives the pilot every indication he requires in operating the controls so as to maintain a straight and level course. When he is making a turn his instrument will show him whether or not his banking is correct. Experience has proved that the use of this instrument greatly reduces the physical and mental strain of a long flight, especially during the night or in foggy weather. The equipment weighs only 6½ pounds and can easily be fitted to any kind of machine for commercial or military work.

Many a man who hands you good advice does not know it is good or he would have used it himself.

If a young man has money to burn he usually has a pretty hot time while it lasts.

The woman with small feet may be vain, but she walks on her pride.

A cannibal may be classed as one who loves his fellow men.

Equalization of Taxation

By James A. Griffith

Equal taxation can be brought about by fixing a tax at, say, three per cent per annum on all land in the city for a period of, say, five years. On all buildings where rent is collected, including dwellings, apartment houses, office buildings and all other buildings, allow the owner six per cent per annum on the cost of improvements (this he is indisputably entitled to), and allow him his fixed expenses, such as repairs, heating, if any, janitor, if any, only in office and apartment buildings, elevator help, if any, insurance, water and electric light charges, the total expense, together with the six per cent on improvements, and deduct this from his rent collections. If there is anything left, and there will be in many cases, tax this surplus, say, ten per cent, and call it an improvement tax. To make it clear to the readers, we will say that the annual receipts on a city building that cost \$100,000 are as follows:

Receipts
By gross collections, per year, \$15,000
Expenses
Janitor, at \$100 per month, year, \$1,200
Engineer, at \$125 per month, year, 1,500
Elevator operators (2), year, 1,400
Taxes on land, valuation \$50,000, at three per cent, year, 1,500

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Stock Up Stock Up

Princeton Sootless Coal

Warmth With Cleanliness
No Soot or Smoke Snakes
to Dirty Walls, Furniture
and Curtains.

Princeton Sootless
LARGE EGG NUT

\$11.00

LARGE LUMP

\$11.50

Old Wellington
LARGE LUMP

\$12.00

Per Ton, Delivered City Limits

No. 1 Dry
CORDWOOD

12-inch and 16-inch Lengths

\$8.50

One Cord

\$8.00

Three-Cord Lots

Victoria Wood &
Coal Co., Ltd.

206-7 Union Bank Building

Phones 2274 and 5900

H. Appleton, G. C. Howell

E. V. Thomson



MOTHER, MOVE CHILD'S BOWELS WITH "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Even Cross, Feverish, Sick Children Love its Taste
and it Never Fails to Empty Little Bowels

When constipated, bilious, irritable, listless, or full of cold, your little one needs a teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" to quickly start liver and bowel action. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works the sour bile and undigested food right out and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. It never cramps or overacts. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup. (Adv.)

Collections, year, \$750
Insurance on building, \$10,000, year, \$20
Electric light, year, \$1,200
City water, year, \$1,400
Eight months' fuel, \$400
Repairs on building, year, \$200
Interest, six per cent on cost of building, year, \$6,000
Depreciation, 2 1/2 per cent, year, Nil
Interest, six per cent on land value, year, Nil

These figures are taken on an investment of \$60,000 for the land and \$100,000 for the building, making a total investment of \$160,000. This is considered a fair, just and equitable way of taxing our buildings. It is plainly seen that after allowing the owner six per cent on improvements, nothing for depreciation and nothing on land, he is losing \$610 per annum, while the fact is it would cost, at least, \$150,000 to erect this same building today. Do not our readers think it is time to reduce the tax on buildings instead of increasing it? The above receipts and expenditures are facts and can be shown readers at any time.

Dwelling houses can be taxed on the income after the land taxes, insurance and upkeep are deducted from the total rent collected. Dwelling houses where the owner occupies his house should be taxed, in addition to the three per cent annually on the land, an improvement tax to help pay for the general upkeep of the city. It is worth something for a man and his family to live in Victoria, with the finest climate in the world, with most beautiful surroundings made convenient and most beautiful by our people of past years; a city where peace and quiet always prevail; city with the finest ferry boats and ocean liners calling at our port daily, which connect us with the outside world; a city with fine buildings and amusements of every kind far in excess of most any other city of its size; a city where man or woman is perfectly safe on the streets day or night; a city that is conspicuous by the absence of cold or hot weather, tornados, wind storms, thunder or lightning, and many other things that are a detriment to many cities. Therefore residents should contribute their share in the way of an improvement tax. A man who lives in a \$20,000 home derives a revenue from that home as a place to live, and he should pay a tax on that revenue of at least two per cent on the valuation of his improvements.

It has been said that property owners would make up fake statements, but this is not believed, as there is no question that every property owner would gladly welcome this method of taxation, as he would know just what to figure on for the next five years; and further, it would set to rest all taxation talk, and it is honestly believed that many of our good citizens who are refusing to pay their taxes today would immediately pay up, and the city would receive a much larger amount of taxes each year.

It is undoubtedly wrong to tax our building owners so high that their buildings become monuments and not a business income-paying proposition. It is only fair and right to tax the net income from a building, but it is very unfair to tax a business block more than the revenue from such building after fixed expenses are deducted.

It is believed that our imaginations could not foresee the amount of development that would take place and the increased taxes that would be paid by our people if the land tax were fixed at three per cent per annum for the next five years and the improvement tax such as outlined above. It is admitted that the refusal of part of the property owners to pay their taxes does not reduce the total amount of taxes imposed, as it merely shifts added burdens to property owners and persons who are paying. Taxpayers are chilled. They have been badly frost bitten from the fact that tremendous sums of money have been invested in securities of various kinds that heretofore were used in developing property that was taxable. As money is not taxable, the task of raising a revenue sufficient to run the city is being thrown upon the shoulders of a few business men and property owners. This is not only unfair, but it is driving these good people to let the city have their property. This soon will come to an end. So soon as the bonds that are exempt from taxes and the amount of property that goes back to the city equals our taxes, say of today, taxpayers will be carrying approximately a double tax. Every citizen under-

stands that it would be unjust to compel him to pay taxes on his property and permit his neighbor, who has perhaps many times more wealth, but not in taxable property, to go free from taxation. We also understand that it is not fair to put an extra tax on office buildings, jewelry, and all other stores and amusements of different kinds. If we must collect any more taxes from business men, collect it all from our liquor stores. When we purchase something from a general store we honestly get our receipted. When we take up amusements of different kinds we are improving our health. When we go to the movies we learn something, be it good or bad, but when we purchase a bottle of liquor we are throwing our money into the ocean and deriving no benefit. It is only within the last few years that this liquor tax has presented itself to the public, and the sooner it is remedied the better it will be for all concerned.

More Money Needed
The next question to consider is how much more money would the city need to meet all obligations after the land and improvement taxes are all collected. This question is done fairly and equitably to everyone by imposing a sales tax. This sales tax must be put on everything that is sold (not a large tax, only enough to make up the balance of revenue required), one per cent on every article sold from twenty-five cents up to one dollar, and one per cent on the dollar thereafter, should be more than sufficient. This small tax would not and could not be considered a burden; in fact, we do not believe anyone would object to paying it, but on the other hand, we believe the people would welcome it, as many feel today that they are not contributing as much as they would like towards the upkeep of the city. Naturally, no one would go to the City Hall and say, "Here is fifty dollars to help along," but, knowing what this one per cent tax is going to be used for, would delight in paying it. To illustrate how popular this tax suggestion is today, one of our large firms doing business in the city who have a number of trucks using the city streets hauling large loads, said: "Certainly we should pay a tax on gasoline, as we are using the streets and wearing them out more than a man who only uses a light touring car perhaps once a week. It is fundamentally wrong for a man to pay the same tax on a car as we do on a man who only uses a light touring car perhaps once a week. This proves how the right principle." This proves how a large number of our citizens would welcome a sales tax.

To make this tax popular the Greater Victoria idea should be put over at the same time the sales tax is put into effect; then, and then only, will all the people in the district be contributing their fair share. There is bound to be some objections to this sales tax, such as from manufacturers here. Perhaps they will think this sales tax will make it harder for them to compete with goods manufactured where the sales tax does not apply, but we believe the increase in their business, and the fact that their tax will remain a fixed amount for five years, and knowing that there is a great possibility of their taxes being lowered, that they will fall in line with the idea. The idea of just how to work out this sales tax can easily be explained, but for the want of space it can be done at a later date.

We must look the proposition squarely in the face. First, we must economize in every possible way. How are we to do this in a business-like way? The answer is to run the affairs of the city the same way as all other large business institutions are run. They divide up their various branches into separate and distinct departments under a supervisor for each department. And they hold him responsible for the profits or losses of his department. If he understands his business, he will make a success. If he fails, he is removed and a man is employed who does understand. You should divide up the various branches of the city's administration into departments and employ experts to run and manage them. At the end of each month a written report should be made out by each department head showing the number of men employed by him, the amount and kind of work each of his employees does, the amount expended, just what it was for, and the amount of money allotted to his department for certain work. These reports should be made in detail so a schoolboy could understand them. All departments are all made up, and they must be made up every month, year in and year out, they should then be checked and gone into by a certain number of the City Council, or by a member of our shrewdest and most interested business men of the city. By this method the expenses and the waste, if any, would soon be made known, and we would very soon get the best system and the most for the money expended by each department than any other possible way. We must train our men, our native sons, to do this work, and give them employment. It is a mistake to send out of the city and employ so-called experts and pay them twice what they are worth to work out every little problem that comes up. We have men just as smart and just as clever, and men capable of handling our affairs in an expert way. Employ them, and in future years they will be very much more valuable to our city than the thousand dollar a month man brought in from the outside, only to leave the city when he is through, for us to wonder just what he really was trying to do. After all, there have been a large number of meetings held, and a lot of talking done, with no results and no suggestions as to ways and means of deriving additional revenue except to tax and tax, and keep taxing those who are forced to pay.

A short time ago the writer heard a two-year-old boy say, when he wanted to take a walk up the street, "Shall we?" to his mother. We now say "Shall we?" as citizens get down to business and establish ways and means to straighten out our city's financial affairs, and let this large amount of property being thrown and given back to the city. It is a well-known fact that the Council must levy a tax on all of its own property, and further that it must divide up this large amount proportionally among those who are paying their taxes. This must stop by some way or other. "Shall we?"

If anyone is interested in this article, the writer will be pleased to help to arrange for a meeting and take up these ideas, or any other suggestions, and make this a real issue.

QUESTIONNAIRE—TO YOU

Parents of Public School Pupils and of High School Students, High School, Normal and College Students, Teachers, and also to Victoria High School Graduates of 1918 (taken as a typical year), also to any others it may concern—particularly ratepayers

Return on or before November 10th, 1922, through school teachers or direct to Wendell B. Shaw (Secretary), 208 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C.

This is perhaps your first opportunity to express your complete views on school questions. Do not miss it. Read questionnaire carefully and then write your replies.

The City Council having endorsed a questionnaire appertaining to education, prepared by some prominent citizens, the School Board have given their consent, without prejudice, to the circulation of the questionnaire through the good offices of the teachers and pupils, but the School Board have neither originated nor endorsed the questionnaire.

Fromelgated, pro bono publico, by Messrs. J. A. Sayward, J. E. Wilson, Biggestaff Wilson, Otto Weller, R. Porter & Sons, David Spencer & Sons, D. E. Campbell, J. E. Todd & Sons, John Dean, Sir Frank Barnard, Canadian Pacific Railway and Hudson's Bay Company.

Dear Sir, Madam or Miss,—
With a view of obtaining information on the subject of education this questionnaire is submitted to you, and to those calculated to be able to render such information, and it is especially sought from students who have passed or are passing through College, Normal or High School here, also from the parents of such students, teachers and others of whatever degree, to whom this may be submitted, and the earnest co-operation of every recipient is earnestly requested.

Average enrollment, Victoria City Schools, 1921. 6,172

(Statement by City Comptroller)
COST OF SCHOOLS, 1921

Teachers—		
Colleges	\$ 15,500.00	
High School	72,911.03	
Graded Schools	264,442.94	
	\$352,853.97	
Less Credits	10,619.15	\$342,234.82
Maintenance—		
College	\$ 4,541.00	
High School	22,149.75	
Graded Schools	92,341.58	
	\$119,032.33	
Less Credits	10,259.18	\$108,773.15
Interest and Sinking Fund (N.B.—Of this, \$30,962 is chargeable to High School)		
	\$451,007.97	
	94,462.58	
	\$545,470.55	
Government Grant re Teachers		\$95,015.55
High School Fees		11,003.20

The taxpayers contributed all of this.

The public at large contributed indirectly in rent and through the merchants they trade with, who are forced to pay high taxes, of which a large portion is included in the price of their goods sold to the public, so that the higher the cost of education, the higher the cost of living.

- Are you a parent of a public school pupil or pupils?
(If so, answer questions marked with a "P")
- Are you a parent of a High School student or students?
(If so, answer questions marked with an "H")
- Are you a High School student (second year or later)?
(If so, answer questions marked with an "S")
- Are you a High School Graduate of the year 1918?
(If so, answer the questions marked with a "Y")
- NOTE—The year 1918 is being taken as a typical year for High School Graduates.
- Are you a teacher or a Normal student?
(If so, answer questions marked with a "T")
- If answering in some other capacity, please state which.
(Answer any question you wish)

Your Name _____ Address _____

T & O. (1) The basic industries of British Columbia are: Lumbering, Fishing, Mining, Agriculture, Dairying, Poultry and Fruit Raising. Contingent on these, and necessary for their furtherance, are Mechanical Trades, Professions, etc. Which of these callings would you prefer your son or daughter to engage in?

O & Y. (2) If your son or daughter, or yourself, have passed through High School, please give name, age, residence and occupation.

O & Y. (3) Is your or their location satisfactory to you?

O & Y. (4) Is your or their occupation satisfactory to you?

O & Y. (5) If not residing in B. C., would you and they prefer their doing so?

O & Y. (6) Length of absence?

O & Y & X & Z. (7) The following subjects are available in High School as required by School Law: English Literature and Composition, Civics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing, Latin, French, Domestic Science, Physical Culture, Botany, Chemistry, History, German, Spelling, Bookkeeping and Business Forms, Penmanship, Typewriting, Shorthand, Commercial Law, Citizenship and Economics, Mechanics, Physics (including Metric System, Heat, Sound, Light, Magnetism and Electricity), Shop Work (including Woodwork, Making Working Drawings, Wood-Turning, Sheet-Metal Work, Forge Work, Machine Shop Work), Applied Mechanics, Graphs and Trigonometry—30 in number. Do you think number of subjects taught could be modified and cost reduced, without interfering with the welfare of your son or daughter?

T & O & X & Y & Z. (8) What subjects would you suggest being dispensed with in Public Schools, or in High School? Please indicate by striking out with a line through it, or write below, stating whether of Public School or High School.

O & X & Y. (9) Which of the subjects taught have proved the most beneficial? Place in order of importance from your point of view.

O & Y & Z. (10) Which of the subjects have proved the least beneficial?

T & O & Y & Z. (11) What alteration or improvement in the schooling can you suggest that would enable the students to make a better living in B. C.?

O & Y. (12) Having regard to healthfulness of occupation, which do you prefer?

T & O & Y. (13) Having regard to general welfare, personal taste, and material or monetary advancement, which do you prefer?

Y & O. (14) How many years did your son or daughter attend High School, and their age when they left?

NOTE—Fees paid for students in Toronto, Collegiate Institutes, High School and Technical Schools in 1920 amounted to \$30,863.10. Rated as follows: Form 1, free; Form 2, \$3.00; Form 3, \$5.00; Form 4, \$7.00; Form 5, \$9.00. The amounts given are per term, the school year consisting of three terms, so that the fees are \$27.00 per year for Form 5.

T & O. (15) Do you think High School students should be paid for?

T & X & Y & Z. (16) Please make any suggestions which may occur to you for betterment in any direction.

SUGGESTIONS

Dated _____ Signature _____

Additional Questionnaire Forms can be obtained by applying to Wendell B. Shaw, Notary Public, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 208 Pemberton Building, who has been engaged by the subscribers to circulate the questionnaire and tabulate the reports.

Return to Secretary on or before November 10th, 1922.

Vancouver Island

BOYS' CONFERENCE HELD AT DUNCAN

Opening Address Delivered by Bishop Schofield—Names of Officers Elected

DUNCAN, Nov. 4.—Over fifty older boys and workers with boys are spending the week-end in Duncan homes, helping to make the first Boys' Conference to be held here a credit to themselves and to the district. St. John's Hall was nearly filled with delegates and local supporters at the opening session on Friday night. Among the visiting speakers and leaders are the Right Rev. Charles D. Schofield, Bishop of Columbia; Rev. P. H. Hayward, general secretary of the Religious Education Council of Canada; Rev. W. E. Galloway, Methodist field secretary for Alberta and British Columbia; and Harold Cross, Boys' Work secretary, Y.M.C.A., Victoria.

Conference Officers
After an address of welcome by the Mayor of Duncan, J. C. Miller, the boys proceeded to appoint their officers for the conference. Each candidate nominated was asked to say why he thought he should be elected. It seemed that the boys' favorites were those who had the least to say for themselves. The voting resulted in the following election: Grand pastor, Harold Parfitt, Victoria; deputy pastor, Kenneth Alexander, Nanaimo; scriptor, Alex. Thomson, Duncan; comptroller, Melvin Deekstader, Coombs. Previous to these appointments, the conference was presided over by Rev. W. B. Galloway. The first session was opened

by Rev. A. Bieschlager, rector of St. John's Church, Duncan.

Bishop Schofield held the attention of his audience from start to finish in a straightforward address on "The Challenge to the Quest of the Best." Describing an experience he had when acting as chaplain to a Portsmouth prison, the bishop told of his acquaintance with one of London's professional pickpockets. This man had been trained from childhood, and in later years he had fitted himself for his chosen quest in life. Every boy has to choose, said the bishop, between the higher and the lower quest. Those who choose the lower will always fail to satisfy, for our nature contains that which means that we are fitted for the higher. The bishop encouraged the boys to follow the quest of the best, finding it in the conditions of the present, starting on it in their present circle of home and school and friendships. In seeking the higher quest, character would grow. The boy would have the satisfaction of knowing that God's purpose for him was being fulfilled. The challenge to seek the best confronts every boy, the bishop said. Some, he hoped, would find it at the conference. For some it might be to consider the work of the ministry; for others it might be to prepare themselves for other spheres of service. For all it would be a call to the best, to obey the will of God in their present life.

Churches Represented
Delegates were present from Victoria, Nanaimo, Kokilah and Coombs, in addition to those attending from the district. Victoria's delegation, about forty in all, included representatives from the following churches and Sunday schools: Christ Church Cathedral; Congregational; Belmont; Central; James Bay; Methodist; First Presbyterian; and Knox Presbyterian, and from the Y.M.C.A.

The conference continues throughout Saturday and Sunday.

Petition for Change

LANGFORD, Nov. 4.—The petition regarding the station at Langford, which is placed in the postoffice at Colwood and in the Langford stores, reads as follows:
"To the Superintendent, E. & N. Railway, Victoria, B. C.
"Sir,—The undersigned hereby petition the superintendent to have the name of the station (E. & N.), situated at Langford, changed back to Langford Station. Arguments in favor of the change:
"1. The station is at Langford, not Colwood.
"2. Colwood is two to three miles distant and is now served by the C.N.R. at Colwood (E. & N.).
"3. Great inconvenience has been caused with regard to travelers, mail, motor haulage contractors, etc., by being misnamed Colwood station, when it is Langford station.
"4. There are at present two Colwood stations; one at Langford, which is not Colwood, and one at Colwood (C.N.R.)."

SIDNEY
Drug Store Change
Mr. E. F. Leasing, who has been the owner of the drug store in Sidney since 1914, has disposed of his business to Mr. J. E. McKenna, who covers Owl Drug Store, Victoria, who takes immediate possession. Mr. Leasing has bought a large drug store on Fourth Avenue, Vancouver, and, accompanied by Mrs. Leasing, will

Reference to the 14th Battalion recalls to mind those who were responsible for its leading during the war, and of those none was more outstanding than Lt. Col. Peck (now Colonel) "Cy" Peck, V.C., D.S.O.

Although not a member of the original battalion which was mobilized in 1914, he became associated with it very early in the war.

It was on the 25th of April, 1915, and whilst the second battle of Ypres was raging that a company of the 30th Canadian Battalion commanded by the then Major Peck arrived as reinforcements, joining the 14th Battalion in reserve position south of the Yser Canal and well within the battle zone.

On the 20th May, 1915, Major Peck was wounded during the attack on the orchard at Festubert, but he made light of his injury and rejoined the battalion in a few weeks' time, and long before the medical service wished him to go back to the line.

From then onwards he served continuously with the 14th, as second in command until November, 1918, and as commanding officer from that date until the conclusion of the war.

Courageous and unselfish, a few officers possessed the confidence and affection of their men to such a degree as "Cy" Peck; but it was natural that this should be so, for he had a true idea of the responsibilities and sacrifices necessary to the making of real leadership. At no time did he spare himself or ask those subordinate to him to undertake a task which he was not quite prepared, should necessity arise, to carry through personally.

Such is the spirit which inspires men in a crisis to renewed and separate efforts; it is an entire illumination of self on the part of the leader. How much we owe to such self-sacrificing conduct can never be truly valued until records other than human are completely unfolded.

At the taking of the Drocourt-Quentin line in September, 1918, Col. Peck's leadership was recognized by the bestowal on him of the coveted Victoria Cross.

Gifted for Leadership
In the late war at times there was, alas, what looked suspiciously like a race for honors. It was a bad moral lapse, and here stands out an instance where, within the knowledge of all, the merit of the deed which earned the decoration was so clear that the shame of the other practice becomes painfully contrasted.

It is no exaggeration to say that during the later years of the war Lt. Col. Peck was the 14th's. Nowadays it seems necessary in an ultra-democratic age to recall Napoleon's maxim: "There are no bad battalions; there are only bad battalion commanders." Conversely this truth is as evident; leadership in peace or war makes or mays, and those who intimately know of "Cy" Peck's career and conduct in those circumstances which compel the casting away of any mask, can truly testify as to there being present in him those great qualities of imagination, daring and humanity which must be the ultimate constitute a leader of men.

Killed by Flying Glass
BREMONT, Tex., Nov. 4.—One man was killed, one seriously injured and a score bruised and cut by flying glass when the San Antonio-Dallas Express of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad crashed into the rear end of the Waco-Bremont local at 4:35 this morning.

LABOR PROTESTS CHANGES IN ACT

Urges Minister Not to Accept Suggestions of Manufacturers as to Minimum Wage

Local labor representatives have registered strong objection to recent suggestions made to Hon. A. M. Manson, Minister of Labor, by a delegation representing the Manufacturers' Association for amendments to the Minimum Wage Act. In a formal statement which they have handed to Hon. Mr. Manson, they declare the manufacturers' proposals are "impudent and daring" and they would throw aside the safeguards contained in the present act and reduce the act to a meaningless farce.

The labor men who appeared before Attorney-General Manson on Friday were Mr. Stanley G. Peck, president of the Trades and Labor Council; Mr. Ben Stimmings, representing the same organization; Ald. E. S. Woodward, secretary of the Provincial Labor Congress; Mr. J. P. Lengough, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council; Winifred Mahon, of the Garment Workers of America Local No. 10, and Mr. J. A. Dolk, of the International Journeymen Tailors of America.

"The very purpose of the act has been forgotten or ignored by the Manufacturers' Association in drafting the changes they propose," says the statement of the labor representatives. That purpose, it is pointed out, is to prevent exploitation of female labor at wages insufficient to provide the essentials of happy life, and it is evident, the statement claims, that the changes suggested by the manufacturers are "obviously designed to promote such exploitation."

Fatal to Principle
"If the welfare of the employee was the main consideration of the framers of the present act, and if such is still the guiding principle of legislators, it would be fatal to substitute the provisions of the proposed legislative committee of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the well conceived safeguards contained in the present act," says the statement. Continuing the labor statement sets forth:

"Consider, for instance, the attack made upon the board as at present constituted and the proposed substitution of a board consisting of two representative employers of female labor and two representative female employees. It is quite obvious that the two female employees would not be free agents, and would be very imperfectly alive to maintain the rights of their fellows. If any changes are considered desirable in the constitution of the board we would suggest that the three present members be retained, and that one employer and one employee representative be added. The latter should be selected by the three present members of the board, executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. To permit two employers to sit at the same table with two unprotected female employees would be a retrograde step, and would incur the opposition of the large majority of citizens."

Curtailment of Powers
"Consider the proposal to deprive the board of its right to inspect payrolls and other records and to demand sworn statements at will from employers regarding wages, hours and other conditions of labor. Without such powers the board would be quite unable to prevent and detect breaches of the act, and such breaches would be committed with impunity. We desire to enter a most emphatic protest against any such mutilation of the board's powers. In this connection we would strongly urge that the keeping of standardized pay rolls and records be made compulsory on all employers of females in the Province."

"The proposal to hold meetings for the consideration of wages and conditions only on request in writing from bodies of employers and groups of employees would appear to us to be inspired by a desire to effect a downward revision of wages regardless of the cost of living. Employers would have hesitation in making such demands in writing, but employees would be able to exercise such freedom. We would ask you to consider very seriously the position of employees who should venture, over their own signatures, to take the initiative in demanding an increase of wages. The machinery of the Manufacturers' Association is known to be working very efficiently, and it would be difficult indeed to remove the feet of the employees that such activity would not result sooner or later to their disadvantage. The present act gives the board power to initiate proceedings for the fixing of wages without such written demand, but requires a demand in writing for the reconsideration of a wage claim once determined. This latter clause should be amended to permit the board to raise wages at any time that such increase is necessary."

COL. C. W. PECK, V.C., D.S.O.

Reference to the 14th Battalion recalls to mind those who were responsible for its leading during the war, and of those none was more outstanding than Lt. Col. Peck (now Colonel) "Cy" Peck, V.C., D.S.O.

Although not a member of the original battalion which was mobilized in 1914, he became associated with it very early in the war.

It was on the 25th of April, 1915, and whilst the second battle of Ypres was raging that a company of the 30th Canadian Battalion commanded by the then Major Peck arrived as reinforcements, joining the 14th Battalion in reserve position south of the Yser Canal and well within the battle zone.

On the 20th May, 1915, Major Peck was wounded during the attack on the orchard at Festubert, but he made light of his injury and rejoined the battalion in a few weeks' time, and long before the medical service wished him to go back to the line.

From then onwards he served continuously with the 14th, as second in command until November, 1918, and as commanding officer from that date until the conclusion of the war.

Courageous and unselfish, a few officers possessed the confidence and affection of their men to such a degree as "Cy" Peck; but it was natural that this should be so, for he had a true idea of the responsibilities and sacrifices necessary to the making of real leadership. At no time did he spare himself or ask those subordinate to him to undertake a task which he was not quite prepared, should necessity arise, to carry through personally.

Such is the spirit which inspires men in a crisis to renewed and separate efforts; it is an entire illumination of self on the part of the leader. How much we owe to such self-sacrificing conduct can never be truly valued until records other than human are completely unfolded.

At the taking of the Drocourt-Quentin line in September, 1918, Col. Peck's leadership was recognized by the bestowal on him of the coveted Victoria Cross.

Gifted for Leadership
In the late war at times there was, alas, what looked suspiciously like a race for honors. It was a bad moral lapse, and here stands out an instance where, within the knowledge of all, the merit of the deed which earned the decoration was so clear that the shame of the other practice becomes painfully contrasted.

It is no exaggeration to say that during the later years of the war Lt. Col. Peck was the 14th's. Nowadays it seems necessary in an ultra-democratic age to recall Napoleon's maxim: "There are no bad battalions; there are only bad battalion commanders." Conversely this truth is as evident; leadership in peace or war makes or mays, and those who intimately know of "Cy" Peck's career and conduct in those circumstances which compel the casting away of any mask, can truly testify as to there being present in him those great qualities of imagination, daring and humanity which must be the ultimate constitute a leader of men.

Killed by Flying Glass
BREMONT, Tex., Nov. 4.—One man was killed, one seriously injured and a score bruised and cut by flying glass when the San Antonio-Dallas Express of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad crashed into the rear end of the Waco-Bremont local at 4:35 this morning.

LABOR PROTESTS CHANGES IN ACT

Urges Minister Not to Accept Suggestions of Manufacturers as to Minimum Wage

Local labor representatives have registered strong objection to recent suggestions made to Hon. A. M. Manson, Minister of Labor, by a delegation representing the Manufacturers' Association for amendments to the Minimum Wage Act. In a formal statement which they have handed to Hon. Mr. Manson, they declare the manufacturers' proposals are "impudent and daring" and they would throw aside the safeguards contained in the present act and reduce the act to a meaningless farce.

The labor men who appeared before Attorney-General Manson on Friday were Mr. Stanley G. Peck, president of the Trades and Labor Council; Mr. Ben Stimmings, representing the same organization; Ald. E. S. Woodward, secretary of the Provincial Labor Congress; Mr. J. P. Lengough, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council; Winifred Mahon, of the Garment Workers of America Local No. 10, and Mr. J. A. Dolk, of the International Journeymen Tailors of America.

"The very purpose of the act has been forgotten or ignored by the Manufacturers' Association in drafting the changes they propose," says the statement of the labor representatives. That purpose, it is pointed out, is to prevent exploitation of female labor at wages insufficient to provide the essentials of happy life, and it is evident, the statement claims, that the changes suggested by the manufacturers are "obviously designed to promote such exploitation."

Fatal to Principle
"If the welfare of the employee was the main consideration of the framers of the present act, and if such is still the guiding principle of legislators, it would be fatal to substitute the provisions of the proposed legislative committee of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the well conceived safeguards contained in the present act," says the statement. Continuing the labor statement sets forth:

"Consider, for instance, the attack made upon the board as at present constituted and the proposed substitution of a board consisting of two representative employers of female labor and two representative female employees. It is quite obvious that the two female employees would not be free agents, and would be very imperfectly alive to maintain the rights of their fellows. If any changes are considered desirable in the constitution of the board we would suggest that the three present members be retained, and that one employer and one employee representative be added. The latter should be selected by the three present members of the board, executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. To permit two employers to sit at the same table with two unprotected female employees would be a retrograde step, and would incur the opposition of the large majority of citizens."

Curtailment of Powers
"Consider the proposal to deprive the board of its right to inspect payrolls and other records and to demand sworn statements at will from employers regarding wages, hours and other conditions of labor. Without such powers the board would be quite unable to prevent and detect breaches of the act, and such breaches would be committed with impunity. We desire to enter a most emphatic protest against any such mutilation of the board's powers. In this connection we would strongly urge that the keeping of standardized pay rolls and records be made compulsory on all employers of females in the Province."

"The proposal to hold meetings for the consideration of wages and conditions only on request in writing from bodies of employers and groups of employees would appear to us to be inspired by a desire to effect a downward revision of wages regardless of the cost of living. Employers would have hesitation in making such demands in writing, but employees would be able to exercise such freedom. We would ask you to consider very seriously the position of employees who should venture, over their own signatures, to take the initiative in demanding an increase of wages. The machinery of the Manufacturers' Association is known to be working very efficiently, and it would be difficult indeed to remove the feet of the employees that such activity would not result sooner or later to their disadvantage. The present act gives the board power to initiate proceedings for the fixing of wages without such written demand, but requires a demand in writing for the reconsideration of a wage claim once determined. This latter clause should be amended to permit the board to raise wages at any time that such increase is necessary."

COL. C. W. PECK, V.C., D.S.O.

Reference to the 14th Battalion recalls to mind those who were responsible for its leading during the war, and of those none was more outstanding than Lt. Col. Peck (now Colonel) "Cy" Peck, V.C., D.S.O.

Although not a member of the original battalion which was mobilized in 1914, he became associated with it very early in the war.

It was on the 25th of April, 1915, and whilst the second battle of Ypres was raging that a company of the 30th Canadian Battalion commanded by the then Major Peck arrived as reinforcements, joining the 14th Battalion in reserve position south of the Yser Canal and well within the battle zone.

On the 20th May, 1915, Major Peck was wounded during the attack on the orchard at Festubert, but he made light of his injury and rejoined the battalion in a few weeks' time, and long before the medical service wished him to go back to the line.

From then onwards he served continuously with the 14th, as second in command until November, 1918, and as commanding officer from that date until the conclusion of the war.

Courageous and unselfish, a few officers possessed the confidence and affection of their men to such a degree as "Cy" Peck; but it was natural that this should be so, for he had a true idea of the responsibilities and sacrifices necessary to the making of real leadership. At no time did he spare himself or ask those subordinate to him to undertake a task which he was not quite prepared, should necessity arise, to carry through personally.

Such is the spirit which inspires men in a crisis to renewed and separate efforts; it is an entire illumination of self on the part of the leader. How much we owe to such self-sacrificing conduct can never be truly valued until records other than human are completely unfolded.

At the taking of the Drocourt-Quentin line in September, 1918, Col. Peck's leadership was recognized by the bestowal on him of the coveted Victoria Cross.

Gifted for Leadership
In the late war at times there was, alas, what looked suspiciously like a race for honors. It was a bad moral lapse, and here stands out an instance where, within the knowledge of all, the merit of the deed which earned the decoration was so clear that the shame of the other practice becomes painfully contrasted.

It is no exaggeration to say that during the later years of the war Lt. Col. Peck was the 14th's. Nowadays it seems necessary in an ultra-democratic age to recall Napoleon's maxim: "There are no bad battalions; there are only bad battalion commanders." Conversely this truth is as evident; leadership in peace or war makes or mays, and those who intimately know of "Cy" Peck's career and conduct in those circumstances which compel the casting away of any mask, can truly testify as to there being present in him those great qualities of imagination, daring and humanity which must be the ultimate constitute a leader of men.

Killed by Flying Glass
BREMONT, Tex., Nov. 4.—One man was killed, one seriously injured and a score bruised and cut by flying glass when the San Antonio-Dallas Express of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad crashed into the rear end of the Waco-Bremont local at 4:35 this morning.

for over fifty years ENO's has maintained its superiority



for the sake of your HEALTH insist on ENO

Prepared only by J. C. ENO Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

Agents for North America: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & Co. Ltd., 14, McCaul St., TORONTO

All through the long years of its well-doing the pure quality and careful preparation of ENO's "Fruit Salt" have never varied. Today it is known and appreciated by countless millions of happy folk in Canada and throughout the rest of the world. Imitations and so-called "similar" preparations have come—and gone—and a few still linger—but ENO goes on for ever fulfilling its mission as the greatest health-giver of the age. You can place every confidence in this famous British product—because time and experience have proved it to be the best.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

There is no household that is not healthier and happier for the morning glass of ENO. It cleanses and refreshes internally just as soap and water removes all impurities externally. It keeps people fit and able to ward off illness—it makes people fit who suffer from faulty digestion and other internal disorders. Ask your druggist for ENO's "Fruit Salt"—and always keep it handy.



"By George, That's Good Cake!"

Ever hear a man say this? Sounds good to the woman who baked the cake, doesn't it? Well, there is something about cake baked with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder that always brings out this expression of appreciation. It is hard to define, but it's there, and you cannot get the same quality result with any other kind of baking powder.

For perfect results in baking always use—

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA
The pure, wholesome Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.
Send for FREE Cook Book—"Table and Kitchen"
149 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg, Can.

SPEAKS ON CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner Will Be Speaker at Regular Meeting of Women's Canadian Club on Tuesday

"Citizenship" is the subject on which Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner, of the Press Gallery, Ottawa, will speak at the regular meeting of the Women's Canadian Club to be held at the Empress Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner, who is one of Canada's few lady barristers, is here on a few weeks' visit, and it was felt

that the opportunity to hear her should not be lost, as she has the reputation of being an eloquent and forceful speaker.

Other features of the programme will be Miss Lugin's singing of "Victoria My Homeland," the words of which are by her sister, W. de Bertrand Lugin, the quip by Mr. J. Douglas Macoy, who is very well known in Victoria's musical circles. Mr. James L. Lawrence will speak for the publicly committee of the University of British Columbia, making a petition to the University Building Scheme.

Our Wellington

COAL

Is the Very Best

COAL

No Slate or Rock. It Is All Clean

COAL

Phone 1377

VICTORIA FUEL CO., LTD.

1203 Broad Street

A. R. GRAHAM
E. M. BROWN

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Co., Ltd.

Common Fir Dimension, dressed 4 sides
Boards and Shiplap, dressed 2 sides.
Clear Fir Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Partition, Finish, Mouldings, Etc.

SEE OUR SPECIALS
Very Low Prices on Short Length Material
Highest Grades—Perfect Manufacturers
Prompt Deliveries

Foot of Discovery St., Phone 7060
DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER

VICTORIA BAGGAGE COMPANY

H.M. Mail Contractor

Our Specialty
Furniture Moved, Crated and Shipped
Pool Car for Prairies and All Points East

We Can Save You Time and Money
Largest Vans in the City
Phone 2505 506 Port St.

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Dimensions and Dressed Lumber
Get our Quotations on Building Material

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Phones 664 or 3760

The Only Wine of Its Kind

Warre & Co's

Convido Port

Born 1670
Sold Everywhere
Never Sold in Bulk

On Sale by All Government Liquor Stores

Women Like Our Service and Our Price—

25 lbs. for \$1.00

Our laundry service is as thorough and as efficient in every way as any in the city, and the price we charge makes it a genuine economy for you to use our service. Send us your entire laundry bag this week and test our service. We know you'll like it.

ECONOMY LAUNDRY

Phone 3330
We'll Call
Laundry at 2612 Bridge Street

Thanksgiving for the many blessings Nature affords— including those bounteous crops from which come Quaker Oats Quaker Flour

and all the other products of The Quaker Mills

EXHIBITION GAMES BY BASKETBALLERS

Spencer Girls Defeat Those of Gordon's, Ltd.—Metropolitan Church Victor Over Normal School

Two exhibition basketball games were played last evening in the Trades Hall gymnasium, Broad Street, before a good crowd of spectators.

The Spencer girls defeated those of Gordon's, Ltd., by the score of 3-2. This was the first appearance of the latter in local basketball circles, and they made a good showing considering this fact. The Spencer quintette has been seen in action before.

The teams were:
Spencer's: Misses Campbell, Cos, Marshall, Bishop and Dingell.
Gordon's: Misses Eadie, Mylie, Van Sickle, McCann, O'Neill and Standish.

Miss Marshall secured six points for Spencer's, while Miss Eadie did all the scoring for Gordon's.

The Metropolitan Church defeated the Normal School by 21-13 in a fast game. The teams were:

Metropolitan: Lewis, Irvin, Hamlingway, Whiteley and Holmwood.
Normal School: Taylor, Bland, Baas, Plow and Battelle.
Hemlingway secured seven points for the Mets, while Taylor obtained four for the Normal School.
Bill Erickson refereed.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

At Minneapolis—Wisconsin, 14; Minnesota, 9.

At Berkeley—California, 51; Washington State College, 6.

At Portland—Oregon Agricultural College, 6; Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, 6.

At Stanford University—Stanford, 17; Nevada, 7.

At Tucson University—Arizona, 21; New Mexico A. and M., 7.

At Salt Lake City—University of Utah, 20; Colorado College, 7.

At Milwaukee—Whitman College, 14; Wisconsin, 9.

Liver Trouble

Pains In Stomach

Most of the misery and ill-health that humanity is burdened with arise from disorders of the liver, stomach or bowels.

If you are feeling out of sorts, have pains in the stomach, especially after eating, sour stomach, biliousness, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, water brash, etc., you should take a few doses of Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. They will live up to the liver, regulate the bowels, and take up the ailments of the stomach.

Mr. T. C. Hallman, Highgate, Ont., writes: "I have had liver trouble and pains in the stomach for a long time. I started to use your Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills, and in a short time I noticed they were helping me. Now I would not be without them, and cannot recommend them too highly." Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. (Adv.)

At Dubuque—Cornell, 7; Dubuque, 6.

At South Bend—Indiana, 9; Notre Dame, 2.
At New York—Washington and Jefferson, 14; Lafayette, 13.
At Lawrence—University of Kansas, 19; Oklahoma, 27.
At Columbia—Kansas Aggies, 14; Missouri, 10.
At San Pedro—U.S.S. California, 7; U.S.S. Idaho, 6.
At San Pedro—U.S.S. Pennsylvania, 21; U.S.S. Arizona, 6.
Idaho Tech, 22; Brigham Young College, 2.
At Urbana, Ill.—Illinois, 6; Northwestern, 3.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 4.—Smashing through the line for tremendous gains throughout the game in Stanford stadium today the Stanford University football eleven defeated the University of Nevada 17-7. At no time was Stanford in any serious danger from Nevada's attack.

INTERMEDIATE RUGBY WON BY WANDERERS

Score Ten Points to Nothing Against J.B.A.A. Fifteen—Two Tries and a Dropped Goal

In the Intermediate Rugby league match at Cranmore Road yesterday afternoon the Wanderers won somewhat easily from the J.B.A.A. by ten points to nil. It proved a good game throughout in spite of the rather one-sided score, and there were a good many spectators on the sidelines, a number of whom had come across from the Willows ground after finding that the senior game between the Wanderers and Canadian Scottish was "off."

The first try was made by a forward rush when Money fell on the ball after it had been taken over the line and scored. The next score was when Walls showed his speed in a spectacular run down the field and crossed the line. The rest of the points were added by Johnson, who made a good run down the field and dropped a goal from the twenty-five yard line.

SASKATCHEWAN WINS FROM THE ALBERTANS

SASKATOON, Nov. 4.—A touchdown in the last two minutes of play after being outplayed in the preceding quarters and the major part of the fourth period gave Saskatchewan a 7-3 victory over Alberta in the first intercollegiate football match in Western Canada today.

The visiting team outplayed and outgeneraled the home aggregation all through the game, and the winning points scored greatly of luck. The playing of Davage, Atkinson and Blisset featured the visitors, while McLeod and McLeod, with Paisley, starred for the winners. A crowd of 1,300 saw the match.

WEISSMULLER BREAKS BACKSTROKE RECORD FOR HUNDRED YARDS

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Johnny Weissmuller, star swimmer of the Lincoln A.C., broke the world's record for the 100-yard back stroke held by W. Keatola, made last year in Honolulu in 1:06 1-5.

Weissmuller covered the distance in a 75-foot tank at the Milwaukee C. today in 1:05 3-4. He also tied



"CASCARETS" TO CLEAN BOWELS

When Sick, Bilious, Headachy, Constipated, for Sour Stomach, Gases, Bad Breath, Colds

Clean your bowels—then feel fine! When you feel sick, dizzy, upset, bilious, when your head is dull or aching, or your stomach is sour or gassy, just take one or two Cascarets. As soon as the bowels begin acting and bowel poison and bowel gases are

cleared away, you will feel like a new person. Cascarets never sicken or cramp you. Also splendid for constipated children. 10 cents a box, also 25 and 50 cent sizes. Any drug store. (Adv.)

I First Compounded This Newer Form of Iron For My Own Neighbors

Their Praise of This Remarkable Remedy Has Spread So Rapidly That Now Over 4,000,000 People Use It Annually

Years ago I began to wonder at the great number of my own friends and neighbors who were always complaining and doctoring, without ever seeming to get any better. Both working men and their wives were frequently all tired out in the evening, and a great many were weak, nervous and run-down. One had pains in the back and thought he had kidney trouble. Another had pains around heart, palpitations and dizziness, and was sure he was suffering from heart disease. Still others had severe headaches, floating spots before the eyes, tender spots along the spine and a great variety of alarming symptoms.



For years I made a special study of this condition, consulting a great number of physicians and chemists. An immense number of investigations by physicians all over the country showed that three people out of every four who were run-down, nervous, and weak, had a lack of iron in the blood. It is the iron in your blood that enables you to get the nourishment out of your food. Without iron, nothing you eat does you any good. Your heart, lungs and kidneys and all your vital organs get their nourishment from the blood stream, and when the blood lacks iron, it is thin, pale and watery, you may

suffer from the symptoms of a great number of diseases when the real and true cause of all your trouble is a lack of iron in the blood. In the old days people often took metallic iron, which some physicians claim is not absorbed at all. In compounding this newer form of iron which I call Nuxated Iron, I employed a special form of iron, which is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lettuce and apples. Unlike the older forms of iron, it will not irritate the teeth nor disturb the stomach, and it is ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood. It is the people whose blood is rich in iron who possess great strength, force and energy. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test:

See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Then take two 5-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times a day after meals for two weeks, then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. An astonishing number of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, have greatly improved their health and increased their strength, energy and endurance simply by taking this newer form of

the world's record of 1:12 3-5 in the 100-metre back stroke held by Keatola.
Tubby Kuger, swimming unattached, created a record of 1:53 in the 200-metre back stroke in a 75-foot tank.

LALONDE'S TRANSFER IS NOT PLEASING TO EASTERN MAGNATES

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Hockey magnates from Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, together with local executives, met here this morning for the annual meeting of the National Hockey League. The out of town delegates were staggered when they learned of the deal concluded last night whereby "Newsy" Lalonde, veteran hockey and lacrosse player, is to be transferred from the Canadiens to the Saskatoon Hockey club of the Western Canada league, in exchange for Aurel Joliat. The visiting owners did not receive the news with satisfaction, and the meeting, which is expected to be heated, began in a grim manner.

The only business transacted this morning was the raising of the waiver price on players from \$500 to \$1,500. The annual report of the league was read and adopted without comment.

FITZ'S WILL PLAY GARRISON MONDAY

Only One Wednesday League Match—Hudson's Bay Players in Intercity Game

Only one Wednesday League soccer match will be played on Monday as the Hudson's Bay have defaulted their game with West's. The game which will be played will bring together Fitz's and the Garrison at 10:30 a.m. at the Royal Athletic Park, with Oliver as referee.

The Tommies will be minus their captain, Spiers, who was suspended for one week by the local governing board at its last meeting. Oliver will referee, and the side-ups are an-

nounced as follows:
Fitz's—Jasper, Grimes and Grimes; Sharrock, Gibson and Robbins; Sharcott, Erskine, Dobbie, Warren and Pocock; reserves, Boden and Clarke. Garrison—Waggett, Armstrong and

DOCTORS STOP MEAT IN KIDNEY TROUBLE

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers, Begin on Salts.

No man or woman who eats too much meat can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally. Big meat eating may develop uric acid, which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood; then we get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders often come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys, or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, and in a few days your kidneys may act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus often ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inappreciated and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. (Adv.)

How many Eggs will this Hen lay?

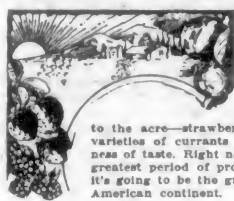
Solve this puzzle---
count the ovals---
25 cash prizes

THIS is a golden opportunity for you to earn some real Christmas cash in an interesting and entertaining manner. This new puzzle contest presents an ideal way in which to spend the long dark evenings of winter time with substantial cash prizes for your efforts. It is just difficult enough to make it interesting. Have a good look at this hen and make up your mind which way you intend to count the ovals (that represent eggs)—then start in—try it now!

CONTEST CLOSING NOVEMBER 30

BRITISH COLUMBIA

An Ideal Province of Mighty Natural Wealth



Farm and Home

conditions—the kind that are most interesting to you—ranching, blooded stock raising, dairy farming, orchard culture, berry growing, seed production, poultry breeding, gardening and general information. This great illustrated B.C. farm journal is necessary in every prairie home because it informs you in an interesting manner of the great opportunities, the available land for settlement in B.C., and how the land works do things there—how they live—how they play. Two dollars entitles you to 52 big entertaining issues.

Fertile Valleys by the sea protected from severe weather by giant mountains—made a climatic paradise by warm Pacific Ocean currents and southern breezes. The amazing productivity of British Columbia apple orchards command world attention—alfalfa grows 7 tons to the acre—strawberries, loganberries, blackberries and all varieties of currants attain extraordinary size and lusciousness of taste. Right now British Columbia is commencing the greatest period of prosperity the province has ever known—It's going to be the greatest land of farms and homes on the American continent.

B.C.'s own Farm Journal is the only illustrated weekly farm journal in the Dominion that deals exclusively with British Columbia conditions—the kind that are most interesting to you—ranching, blooded stock raising, dairy farming, orchard culture, berry growing, seed production, poultry breeding, gardening and general information. This great illustrated B.C. farm journal is necessary in every prairie home because it informs you in an interesting manner of the great opportunities, the available land for settlement in B.C., and how the land works do things there—how they live—how they play. Two dollars entitles you to 52 big entertaining issues.

Count Those Eggs Tonight!

This announcement may not appear again in this paper—Keep it.

How to Enter This Contest

Any bona fide resident anywhere in Canada, who subscribes to this journal, may enter by sending a postcard to the Contest Manager, Farm and Home, Vancouver, B.C., containing the name of the journal, the name of the subscriber, and the name of the editor. The postcard must be received by the Contest Manager on or before November 30, 1922. The postcard must be received by the Contest Manager on or before November 30, 1922. The postcard must be received by the Contest Manager on or before November 30, 1922.

If you are already a subscriber and your subscription is not due, you may enter by sending a postcard to the Contest Manager, Farm and Home, Vancouver, B.C., containing the name of the journal, the name of the subscriber, and the name of the editor. The postcard must be received by the Contest Manager on or before November 30, 1922. The postcard must be received by the Contest Manager on or before November 30, 1922. The postcard must be received by the Contest Manager on or before November 30, 1922.

General Rules

THE contest closes Nov. 30, 1922. Subscribers who are mailed on their last payment of that date will be considered as having received a day or so later. Information will be furnished to the subscriber on the right to decide any and all questions which arise and those entering the contest as a part of the contest must agree to abide by such rulings. As many prizes will be awarded as there are people who enter before the contest closes. The prizes will be awarded on the basis of the number of correct answers. The prizes will be awarded on the basis of the number of correct answers. The prizes will be awarded on the basis of the number of correct answers.

Write Your Solution on This Coupon

and enclose your remittance covering the length of subscription.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
PROV. _____
COUNTRY _____

List of Cash Prizes

For one year's subscription (\$2.00), or for two years (\$4.00), or for three years (\$6.00), or for four years (\$8.00), or for five years (\$10.00), or for six years (\$12.00), or for seven years (\$14.00), or for eight years (\$16.00), or for nine years (\$18.00), or for ten years (\$20.00).		
1st Prize.....	\$200.00	\$400.00
2nd Prize.....	100.00	200.00
3rd Prize.....	50.00	100.00
4th Prize.....	25.00	50.00
5th Prize.....	20.00	35.00
6th Prize.....	10.00	15.00
7th to 25th Prizes, Each	5.00	10.00

SPECIAL OFFER—If you send with your answer \$1.00 for one subscription for three years and with any one of the prizes in the first column, you will be entered for a special prize of \$100.00, and so on.

COMIC SOCCER MATCH

The members of the Crusaders Athletic Club will stage a comic football game at Central Park on Monday morning. Kick-off at 10 o'clock. All members will receive further particulars from Harry Ewer (phone 4149), or Wm. Chisholm (phone 1810), and are invited to come out and join in the fun.

DOCTORS STOP MEAT IN KIDNEY TROUBLE

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers, Begin on Salts.

No man or woman who eats too much meat can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally. Big meat eating may develop uric acid, which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood; then we get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders often come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys, or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, and in a few days your kidneys may act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus often ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inappreciated and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. (Adv.)

INTERMEDIATE RUGBY REP TEAM CHANGED FOR DUNCAN MATCH

The line-up of the Rep Intermediate Rugby team, which is playing the Cowichan Intermediates at Duncan on Monday, has been altered and the following players have been selected: Full back, Gilmour; three-quarters, Watson, Scott, Moncreiff, Hannington, Johnston; halves, Knapton, Hope (captain); forwards, Meek, Bond, Cowley, Natchrieh, Mooney, Raybourn, Christie, McLaughlin; reserves, Devereaux, Sprinkling. The above team is to be at the Central Building at 10:30 on Monday morning, where motor cars will be ready to leave for Duncan.

LEWIS CLAMPS HOLDS ON GREEK WRESTLER

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, world's champion heavyweight wrestler, successfully defended his title by securing two straight falls in a match with Demetrios Toulas, of Greece, here tonight. Lewis obtained the first fall in 24 minutes with a toe hold, and the second a few minutes afterwards with a headlock.

o'clock. All members will receive further particulars from Harry Ewer (phone 4149), or Wm. Chisholm (phone 1810), and are invited to come out and join in the fun.

DOCTORS STOP MEAT IN KIDNEY TROUBLE

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers, Begin on Salts.

No man or woman who eats too much meat can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally. Big meat eating may develop uric acid, which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood; then we get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders often come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys, or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, and in a few days your kidneys may act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus often ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inappreciated and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. (Adv.)

Jad Salts is inappreciated and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. (Adv.)

Jad Salts is inappreciated and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. (Adv.)

Notions at Sale Prices

Silk Hair Nets

Silk Hair Nets, with elastic, suitable for almost any style of hairdressing, in colors of light, medium and dark brown. Department Managers' Sale, 12 for 25¢

Hair Nets

Made from real human hair in cap or fringe shape, in blonde, auburn, black, light, medium and dark brown. Department Managers' Sale, 6 for 55¢

Shoe Trees

Metal or Wood Shoe Trees, in black or steel. Department Managers' Sale, 2 pairs, 25¢

Sleeve Protectors

Made from balloon cloth, in colors of black, white or silver. Department Managers' Sale, per pair, 10¢

Rick Rack Braid

Plain white, also variegated colors, in 3 and 4-yard pieces. Department Managers' Sale, 2 pieces for 25¢

Children's Sock Garters

Cute little Garters, made from colored web elastic, in pink, mauve and sky. Department Managers' Sale, per pair, 8¢ Or 2 pairs for 15¢

Hose Supporters

Made from strong elastic and in black or white. Department Managers' Sale, per pair, 15¢

Boot Laces

Flat Mohair Laces, 54 inches long, in black or brown, round laces with well tagged ends. Suitable for men's, boys' or women's boots and shoes; value 5¢ a pair. Department Managers' Sale, 7 pairs, 25¢

String Shopping Bags

Made from strong brown string, with double handles. Suitable for market days. Department Managers' Sale, each 5¢

Lingerie Tape

Highly Mercerized Lingerie Tape, washes well and retains its lustre. Comes in colors of white, sky, pink and hello. 6 yards in a piece. Department Managers' Sale, 12¢

Bias Seam Tape

Made from fine quality lawn, in assorted widths, 1/4, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2; 6 yards in a piece. Department Managers' Sale, 15¢

Colored Bias Seam Tape

Made from fine lawn of good quality, in colors of sky, rose, gold, Copenhagen, green, red, navy, Paisley and assorted colored checks; 6 yards in a piece. Department Managers' Sale, 15¢

Blocked Indian Tape

Fine quality White Cotton Tape, always useful, sizes 6 to 7. Department Managers' Sale, 3 pieces for 12¢

Needles

Abel Morrill's Best English Needles, in packets; all sizes. Department Managers' Sale, 3 packets for 12¢

New Furniture at Special Low Prices

Brown Reed Chairs and Rockers

Just arrived from the Eastern factories, a large shipment of Brown Reed Chairs and Rockers, in all of the latest styles and shapes. These Chairs and Rockers are well made, and very neat in appearance. If you are in need of an easy chair, do not miss this offering. Department Managers' Sale, \$17.00, \$18.50, \$21.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$38.00

Upholstered Settee

Genuine black walnut frame, hand rubbed and polished, upholstered back and seat, spring edge; covered in fine quality tapestry. Department Managers' Sale, \$75.00

Three-Piece Chesterfield Suite

With large soft roll arms, full Marshall spring cushions; covered in good quality tapestry. Department Managers' Sale, \$277.50

Three-Piece Chesterfield Suite

Full Marshall spring cushions, spring pillow arms and edges; upholstered in excellent quality tapestry. Department Managers' Sale, \$225.00

Odd Easy Chairs and Rockers

Well Upholstered Odd Easy Chairs and Rockers, with spring seats and back; covered in blue sateen. Department Managers' Sale, \$25.50

Easy Chairs

Easy Chairs, covered in good grade leatherette, large, roomy and well upholstered. Department Managers' Sale, \$19.75

Royal Easy Chairs

Royal Easy Chairs are an improvement on the Morris Chair type; the back is self adjusting, being controlled by a press button. These chairs are in oak, walnut or mahogany finish. Department Managers' Sale, \$45.00

Breakfast-Room Suite

Fine Hardwood Breakfast-Room Suite, consisting of buffet, one arm chair and three small chairs, large 45-inch drop leaf table. This suite is beautifully finished in ivory and blue. Department Managers' Sale, \$121.50

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN. —4th Floor

Sarouk Axminster Rugs On Sale

It's only once in a while you have the opportunity to purchase high-grade rugs at such low prices.

Size 6-9 x 9; value \$68.50. Department Managers' Sale, \$57.50
Size 9 x 10-6; value \$105.00. Department Managers' Sale, \$87.50
Size 9 x 12; value \$125.00. Department Managers' Sale, \$97.50

—4th Floor

"Gold Seal" Congoleum Rugs at Sale Prices

We only have these Rugs on sale about twice a year. Buy one now and save money. All genuine "Gold Seal" quality. Every rug guaranteed.

Size 6 x 9, value \$9.75. Department Managers' Sale, each \$8.75
Size 7-6 x 9, value \$12.00. Department Managers' Sale, each \$10.75
Size 9 x 9, value \$14.00. Department Managers' Sale, each \$12.50
Size 9 x 10-6, value \$16.50. Department Managers' Sale, each \$14.75
Size 9 x 12, value \$19.00. Department Managers' Sale, each \$16.95

Candy Specials

Hudson's Bay Licorice Lozenges
Sugar coated; value 50¢. Department Managers' Sale, per pound 35¢

Hudson's Bay Mint Lozenges
Value 50¢. Department Managers' Sale, per pound 40¢

Luxura Mint Patties
Value 10¢ a packet. Department Managers' Sale, 5 for 25¢

Luxura Chocolate Almonds
Per packet 10¢. Department Managers' Sale, 3 for 25¢

—Main Floor



Afternoon Teas

Served Daily, 11:30 to 2:30
Orchestra in Attendance
—4th Floor

Hudson's B INCORPORATED

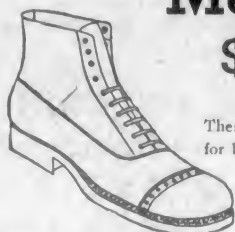
Phone 1670—Private Exchange

On Tuesday W

DEPARTMENT M

With Still More Extraordinary

Two Great Values Men's Boots at \$4.50 to \$6.95



Men's Boots, \$4.50 a Pair

These boots are of medium weight and are suitable for business or street wear.

Come in black or brown, lace styles; sizes 6 to 10 1/2. Values to \$8.00. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$4.50

Men's Winter Boots, \$6.95 a Pair

Brown Winter Calf Boots in Blucher or Balmoral styles; full double soles; choice of heavy leather or duck lining; sizes 6 to 11. Values to \$9.00. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$6.95

Men's Soft Collars 35c Values for 25c

300 Soft Collars of the famous "Kant Krease" make. All the best shapes and guaranteed unshrinkable; all sizes. Value 35c. Department Managers' Sale, 25c



Notable Savings in Draperies

Cream Scotch Madras

Cream Scotch Madras, of beautiful texture and quality, in plain and scalloped borders; values to 75c. Department Managers' Sale, per yard 49c

Fine Fillet Curtain Nets

In the newest small neat designs. Extra-strong quality; 36 and 40 inches wide; values to 98c. Department Managers' Sale, per yard 69c

31 and 36-Inch Cretonnes

31 and 36-inch Cretonnes, in light and dark colorings. A wide assortment of patterns to select from; values to 45c. Department Managers' Sale, per yard 28c

English Warp Printed Shadow Cloth

A rare collection of beautiful designs and colorings, in the very finest quality English Warp Printed Shadow Cloth; 31 inches wide; values to \$1.65. Department Managers' Sale, per yard \$1.19

Double Border Scrim

Nice Neat Bordered Scrim of good quality, also colored borders in blue, pink and other popular colors; 36 inches wide. Department Managers' Sale, per yard 21c

Boys' Tweed Bloomers, \$1.35

Another lot of boys' strong pick and pick tweed bloomers for selling Tuesday. All fully lined and cut full. The quality of the material is excellent. Just the kind to stand a lot of hard wear. Mothers! Take advantage of this wonderful value and buy your boy two or three pairs while you have the opportunity. Sizes 25 to 34. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$1.35

No C.O.D. or Phone Orders, Please.

Boys' Pure Wool Jerseys, 95c

The New Sleeveless Jersey with V-neck giving the right protection to the chest these chilly days of Autumn. Made from fine pure wool elastic knit. Come in seal brown and oxford grey, two very popular colors. All sizes. Department Managers' Sale, 95c

Boys' Strong Corduroy Knickers, \$1.59

Dark Brown Corduroy of strong quality, guaranteed to defy the rough and tumble of school days. All full lined and sturdily constructed; all sizes for boys from 4 to 9 years. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$1.59

Men's Work Shirts Special at \$1.65

Made from black twill, black sateen and strong blue and black pick and pick cotton. Cut in good fitting coat style; sizes 14 1/2 to 18. Department Managers' Sale, \$1.65

Men's Knitted Vests Priced to Clear at \$1.50

Just the kind of garment to give the necessary protection these chilly days. Knitted from a heavy wool mixture in the sleeveless style, two pockets. Sizes 34 to 40. Department Managers' Sale, \$1.50

Men's Odd Pants Special, \$3.35 a Pair

Men's Strong Tweed Pants in dark grey only, in plain and striped designs. Well tailored and cut to fit. Sizes 30 to 44. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$3.35

Men's Flannelette Pyjamas \$2.49

Best Quality English and Canadian Flannelette Pyjamas, full cut and finished with pearl buttons. Very comfortable for these chilly nights; all sizes here. Department Managers' Sale, \$2.49

Silks, Satins In the Newest Colors At the Low Price

Here is your opportunity to buy Silks, Satins and Colored Chiffon Taffetas, 36-inch Colored Duchesse Satins, 36-inch Lining Satins, 36-inch Printed suitable for afternoon and evening wear. An

Managers' Sale, per yard

Heavy Black Duchesse Satins, \$1.98 a Yard
An exceptional offering in high-grade Duchesse satins from the famous Swiss looms in the correct weight for dresses. Woven from pure silk yarns ensuring excellent wear; rich lustrous finish; 36 inches wide. Department Managers' Sale, per yard \$1.98

Heavy Novelty Silk Crepes, \$2.95 a Yard

In navy, brown and black, with stripes and plaids in contrasting color effects. 38 inches wide; value \$6.95. A great bargain. Department Managers' Sale, per yard \$2.95

Reductions on S and Dred

Pure Wool Poplins and Armures, \$1.39 a Yard

Excellent materials for women's, misses' and children's wear. Woven from pure wool yarns in pin cord and pebble weave effects. A good selection of wanted colors; 42 inches wide. Department Managers' Sale, per yard \$1.39

54-Inch Pure Wool Gaberdines, \$2.95 a Yard

A splendid opportunity to secure a suit or skirt length at a small cost. This pure wool gaberdine comes in leading shades of grey, tan and heaver; 54 inches wide. Department Managers' Sale, per yard \$2.95

2,000 Yards H Flannelette

2,000 yards of this ideal White Flannelette offered woven texture. This Flannelette will give you every Department Managers' Sale, per yard

30-Inch Unbleached Flannelette 29c a Yard

A splendid Flannelette for general use; soft, warm nappy surface; 30 inches wide. Department Managers' Sale, per yard 29c

Splendid Values in White Turkish Towels

Woven from heavy yarns with a closely woven pile, ensuring excellent wear; fringed and hemmed ends.
Size 22 x 40. Department Managers' Sale, each 30¢
Size 22 x 43. Department Managers' Sale, each 50¢
Size 27 x 50. Department Managers' Sale, each 70¢

White and Colored Turkish Towels

Another shipment of these excellent Hand and Face Towels; choice of white or colored. Dept. Managers' Sale, 5 for \$1.00

Save on Shee Ca

Hemmed and Hemstitch

Sturdy Cotton Sheets, hemmed; size 66 x 87. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$2.75
Round Thread Woven Hemmed Sheets, size 70 x 87. Department Managers' Sale, per pair \$3.50

Hemmed and Hem

42-Inch Hemmed Pillow Cases, made from heavy finished cotton. Department Managers' Sale, per pair, 75¢

"Imperial" Ranges Absolutely the Best Value on the Market Today



There is only one "Imperial" Range and that is the Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Range. Do not be misled into buying an inferior article. An inspection of our ranges will convince you of their sterling value. Ovens all asbestos lined, polished steel top, white enamel oven door fitted with thermometer, graduated damper and many other modern features. Hudson's Bay low price

\$55.00

Fitted with large cup water front, \$7.00

See our large 20-inch oven range with all the modern improvements at the low price of \$55.00. Airtight Heaters, Franklin Open Grate Heaters, Globe Heaters. All specially priced for our Department Managers' Sale.

Dinnerware Bargains

100-Piece China Dinner Sets, \$29.75

These sets are wonderful value and come in three patterns. Department Managers' Sale, per 100-piece set, \$29.75

Johnson's Stock Pattern Dinnerware

White and gold pattern; value \$47.50. Department Managers' Sale, 97-piece set \$39.50

"Glenora" pattern, value \$47.00. Department Managers' Sale, 97-piece set, \$39.50

"Ashbourne" pattern, value \$45.00. Department Managers' Sale, 97-piece set \$39.50

52-Piece Sets in any of these three patterns. Dept. Managers' Sale, \$32.50

—Lower Main Floor

Department Company

1870

Connecting All Departments

We Continue Our

MANAGERS' SALE

Values in Seasonable Merchandise

and Foulards and Choicest Weaves of \$1.95 Yd.

Foulards at a big saving in price. Included are 36-inch Satins, 40-inch Colored Charmeuse, 36-inch Baronets and 36-inch Foulards, all in the newest shades ordinary value. Department

\$1.95

Cho San Crepes, \$3.95 a Yard

Woven with a heavy crepe effect, giving that rich appearance to the dress so much desired. The colors are of a depth and richness only found in silks of a high grade. Choose from flame, henna, grey, reseda, beaver, bermuda, saxe, fuchsia, ivory and black. Value \$5.50. Department Managers' Sale

\$3.95

Chiffon Silk Velvets, \$4.95 a Yard

Rich soft draping silk velvets, in shades of rose, Pekin, plum and brown; 39 inches wide. Department Managers' Sale, per yard

\$4.95

Suitings, Coatings and Fabrics

Pure Wool Coatings, \$1.95 a Yard

Women of discrimination will take advantage of this offering and save money. Woven from thick soft cozy yarns in attractive weaves and colorings. Choice of plaids, herringbone weaves, friezes, tweeds and silver-tones; 54 inches wide. Values to \$4.95. Department Managers' Sale, per yard

\$1.95

Dress and Skirt Fabrics, \$1.98 a Yard

54-inch pure wool heather jerseys in subdued color combinations; 54-inch pure wool tricot tweed; 54-inch novelty skirtings; 50-inch pure wool tricot line in colors. Values to \$3.50. Department Managers' Sale, per yard

\$1.98

High Grade White 35c a Yard

Tuesday. Woven from pure cotton yarns of a closely knit satisfaction. 36 inches wide.

35c

White Wool Blankets at Big Savings

Woven from thoroughly scoured pure wool yarns in the best Scotch and English makes.

Pure Wool White Blankets, size 64 x 81. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$7.95

Pure Wool English Cheviot Blankets, size 64 x 81. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$6.75

Size 68 x 86. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$7.75

Size 72 x 90. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$8.75

Pure Wool Scotch Cheviot Blankets, size 64 x 84. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$8.00

Size 68 x 86. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$9.00

Size 72 x 90. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$10.00

ts and Pillow ses

Sheets at Saving Prices

High Sheets with linen finish, hemmed; size 80 by 99. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$4.95

Hemstitched Sheets, extra strong weave; size 80 by 84. Department Managers' Sale, per pair

\$3.95

Stuffed Pillow Cases

42 and 44-Inch Hemstitched Pillow Cases, Department Managers' Sale, at the special price of, per pair

\$5.50

THE SEAL OF QUALITY

50c Luncheon

Served Daily from 11:30 to 2:30
Orchestra in Attendance.
—4th Floor

Cigarette Bargain

2 packages of Players Cigarettes, value 40c; your choice of any cigarette tube, value 35c; also one box matches. Department Managers' Sale, all for

60c

Smart Utility Coats at \$24.50

Mannishly Tailored Coats, made from good serviceable tweed in mixtures of grey, fawn and green. They come in the popular raglan styles with deep cuffs, double pleated and trench backs, belted, large patch pockets, half lined, trimmed with leather buttons. Suitable for motoring, traveling, etc. Department

\$24.50

Also Better Quality Coats at the Following Reduced Prices

**\$31.50, \$40.50 and
\$44.55**

Fur-Trimmed Suits Reduced for This Sale

Smart Suit of Navy Velour

Short box coat, trimmed with black caracul; size 18. Department Managers' Sale, **\$35**

Smart Model Suit of Congo Velour

Three-Quarter Coat, trimmed with braid, choker collar of black caracul; size 38. Department Managers' Sale

\$39.50

Novelty Suit of Grey Broadcloth

Handsomely embroidered; collar and cuffs of beaverine; size 36. Department Managers' Sale

\$44.50

Tailored Suit of Navy Tricotine

Three-Quarter Coat, trimmed with self material; size 42. Department Managers' Sale

\$49.50

Novelty Box Suit of Navy Picotine

Handsomely embroidered in grey, collar and cuffs of mole beaverine; size 38. Department Managers' Sale

\$59.50

Handsome Model Suit of Clay Suedine

Trimmed with Persian lamb, lined with silk; size 38. Department Managers' Sale, **\$75.00**

Stylish Model Suit of Navy Velour

Full Flare Coat with novelty collar of mole, lined with silk. Department Managers' Sale

\$85.00

Two Extraordinary Specials in Underskirts

Sateen Underskirts, Sale Price \$1.69

Underskirts of good quality sateen, with soft mercerized finish, deep accordion pleated flounce trimmed with three rows of attractive colored chintz. Another smart style has flounce trimmed with broad band of chintz and four rows of colored stitching, elastic waist band. Come in brown, tan, purple, Alice, paddy, navy and black. Department Managers' Sale,

\$1.69

Taffetine Underskirts, Values to \$2.75 Sale Price \$1.89

Underskirts of splendid quality taffetine, deep pleated flounce finished with narrow frill, elastic waist band. Come in shades of green, saxe, navy and black, with neat floral patterns in contrasting colors; values to \$2.75. Department Managers' Sale,

\$1.89

Exceptional Values in House Dresses

Women's Gingham House Dresses, Special \$1.95

House Dresses of good quality gingham in pretty checks, plaids and stripes in slip-over style; fastened down side front; round or square neck, trimmed with rick rack braid or neat piping in contrasting colors. Department Managers' Sale, each

\$1.95

Women's Chintz House Dresses, Special \$1.59

House Dresses of splendid quality chintz in very attractive patterns; square neck and short sleeves and novelty belt trimmed with rick rack braid. Another pretty style is made with deep yoke on full skirt; square neck, short sleeves and two large pockets trimmed with rick rack braid, medium and large sizes. Department Managers' Sale

\$1.59

Women's House Dresses, Special \$3.29

House Dresses of good quality chambray in slip-over style, square neck and three-quarter length sleeves, smart white pique collar, sash of self. Another pretty style fastens down side front; collar, front and pockets trimmed with neat striped gingham. Come in shades of mauve, saxe and pink. Sizes 36 to 44. Department Managers' Sale, each

\$3.29

Beacon Bathrobes, Very Special at \$5.69

Bathrobes made from nice cozy beacon blankets in all-over designs and soft colorings, roll collars and long sleeves with turned-back cuffs, trimmed with two-tone cord edging or satin, patch pockets and cord girdle. Colors include grey, tan, rose, Copenhagen and navy with neat designs in contrasting colors; sizes 36 to 44. Department

\$5.69

Winter Underwear at Special Low Prices

Women's Vests, Values to \$1.75, Sale Price \$1.29

Vests of Fine Egyptian Cotton in opera top style, in flesh or white; well tailored. Others with high neck, long sleeves; also low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves. Sizes 34 to 44. Values to \$1.75. Department Managers' Sale

\$1.29

Winter Weight Bloomers, Special \$1.29

Well made garments with gusset, elastic at waist and knee. Come in shades of grey, pink, white and black; sizes 34 to 44. Department Managers' Sale, **\$1.29**

Women's Combinations, Special \$3.49

Silk and Cotton Combinations, Winter weight, all styles; opera top, sleeveless, short, elbow or long sleeves; knee or ankle length. Full range of sizes from 34 to 44. Department Managers' Sale, **\$3.49**

\$3.49

Boudoir Caps, 59c

Boudoir Caps of muslin, in dainty floral patterns, in attractive colors, such as blue and pink, mauve and green and pink and blue, finished with lace edging. Others in white muslin with neat spots or checks in flesh, orchid, rose, blue and mauve, finished with lace edging and ribbon bows. Department Managers' Sale

59c

Two Big Whitewear Bargains

Envelope Chemises
Values to \$2.50, Special
at \$1.59

Dainty garments of fine quality cotton, trimmed with neat embroidery and satin ribbon shoulder straps. Others with organdie inserts and fine quality lace. Department Managers' Sale

\$1.59

White Cotton Nightgowns
Values to \$2.50, Special
at \$1.59

Gowns in slip-over style, square neck of fine embroidery or torkion lace, short sleeves. Others in dainty pink mull, square neck, trimmed with hemstitching, neatly shirred in front. Department Managers' Sale

\$1.59

Sale Prices in Groceries

Imperial Brand Freshly Churned Creamery Butter, very fine quality, 1-lb. cartons, per lb. **45c**
Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 7-lb. bags. Sale price, each **30c**
Del Monte Pork and Beans, buffet size. Sale price, per tin **7c**
Per dozen **80c**
Genuine Imported French Mustard. Sale price, per bottle **10c**
Genuine Imported French Eggs. Sale price, per tin **20c**
Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins, new season's, large packages **17c**
3 for **50c**
Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins, new season's, in bulk, per lb. **15c**
Finest Quality Mixed Feed, equal quantities of lemon, orange and citron, per lb. **42c**
H.P. Sauce. Sale price, per bottle **10c**
Dainty Lunch Mayonnaise. Sale price, per bottle **34c**
Pure Maple Sugar, from Quebec. Sale price, per lb. **28c**
Empress Brand Pineapple Marmalade, 16-oz. glass. Sale price, **32c**
Maple Leaf Matches, 3 large boxes; Sale price **55c**
Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins, new season's, 15-oz. pkts. **18c**
2 for **35c**
Cocktail Brand Shrimps. Sale price **17c**

The Perfect Jelly Powder
Nu-Jell, flavors of red currant, port, black currant, cherry, raspberry, strawberry, vanilla, pineapple, lemon, cherry and pistachio. Sale price **3c** packets for **32c**
Swift's White Laundry Soap. Sale price, 5 cakes for **27c**
Swift's Wool Soap, for all kinds of delicate fabrics, also toilet and bath. Sale price, 4 cakes for **30c**

30c

Drug Specials for Tuesday

Thermogene, value 50c, for **37c**
Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, value 60c, for **45c**
D.D.D. Eczema Cure, extra strong, value \$1.50, for **1.25**
Herpicide, value 50c, for **37c**
Dodd's Kidney Pills, value 50c, for **37c**
Hypophosphites, value \$1.25, **88c**
Peroxide, value 25c, for **17c**
Sedilite Powders, value 25c, **17c**
Talcum Powders, value 25c, **17c**

Hind's Honey and Almond Cream **38c**

Lithia Tablets, value 50c, for **37c**
Kimolids, value 50c, for **34c**
Cascara Compound Pills, value 25c, for **17c**
Hot Water Bottles, guaranteed, value \$3.00, for **\$2.15**
Syringe Fittings, value \$1.00, **75c**
Carnation Bath Soap, value 20c, **2c**
for **30c**
Palmolive Lip Rouge, value 25c, for **17c**
Superstar Shampoo Soap, value 20c, for **13c**

13c

Great Bargains in Women's Boots and Oxfords

Women's Boots
Values to \$8.00, for
\$4.50 a Pair

Black Calf, Brown Calf and Mahogany Calf Boots, with Cuban or military heels, welted street soles; all sizes. Values to \$8.00. Department Managers' Sale, per pair,

\$4.50

Women's Boots, \$9
Value, for \$5.50

Beautiful quality in soft brown willow calf. Nine-inch Lace Boots, with Cuban heels. All sizes. Value \$9.00. Department Managers' Sale, per pair,

\$5.50

Women's Oxfords
\$4.95 a Pair

Smart styles in Brown and Black Fine Calfskin Oxfords, semi-brogue patterns, Cuban heels; sizes 3 to 7 1/2. Value \$8.50. Department Managers' Sale, per pair,

\$4.95

Women's Oxfords
Values to \$8.00, for
\$3.95 a Pair

Brown Duchess Kid and Rich Black Kid Oxfords, in street styles. All this season's models; all sizes; values to \$8.00. Department Managers' Sale, per pair,

\$3.95

Motors & Motoring

BIG DEMAND FOR CLOSED MODELS

Factories Report Production Steadily Increasing

Big Demand and Large Quantity Produced Has Lowered the Cost of Cars in Many Factories

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Reports received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce from the automotive manufacturers indicate that closed car production is not only steadily increasing, but is becoming one of the most important branches of the industry.

At first the closed car was considered only as a convenience for bad weather, and the average buyer considered it in the light of a luxury. This attitude of mind has changed and buyers today consider the closed car from the angle of its utility as an all-season model. They have found that it combines the refinements of design with the advantages of touring comfort under all seasonal conditions and embodies all the features of effective service to be found in the open model.

Large Output
This fact is borne out in the production plans of the motor factories. For years the open models occupied the most important position in the production scheme, simply because the big demand was for the open type of car. Today, however, many of the factories have adopted a production schedule whereby 60 per cent

of their total output will consist of closed models.

The two principal reasons for the increasing demand for closed cars are, first, the motorists have begun to realize that a closed car is not a "white elephant," and second, the makers of cars in the \$200 class and above are able to put closed cars on the market at very low prices, comparatively speaking, by virtue of quantity production methods.

For a long time it was believed that closed cars would not stand the strain of long touring trips. But experience has proved that there is less damage done to most closed cars than touring models.

Another thing that has added impetus to the popularity of the closed model is the introduction by several manufacturers of closed cars built especially for commercial travelers and professional men.

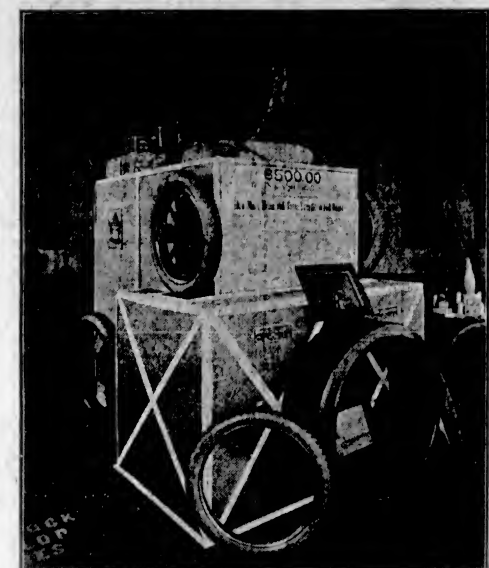
OVERLAND SEDAN CONSTRUCTION IS PROVED STURDY

The sturdy construction of the Overland four sedan was never better proven than by an accident at the Chicago branch of the Willis-Overland Company recently.

A worker drove an Overland sedan into an open elevator shaft. The car fell to the bottom of the shaft, turning on its top, with wheels upward.

The running brakes of a car, otherwise known as the service brakes, are the brakes operated by a foot pedal. The hand brake lever controls the emergency brake. Both are usually operated on the same brake drums.

Dunlop Tire Holds Contest



Some very interesting facts have been adduced from the Mileage Calculating Contest, held under the auspices of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, at the Canadian National Exhibition this year at Toronto. The illustration above shows the character of the apparatus which evoked so much interest. The idea was to guess the number of miles the tires on the machine would run in 24 hours. The contest mileage registered on the two sealed hubometers was 2,935, and only one contestant guessed the actual mileage, although several were close to it, including the winner of the second prize, whose guess was 2,924. The lowest estimate was 3.11 miles and the highest, 1,716,000 miles. The number to guess under 2,000 miles was 2,942. The number of guesses over 2,000 and under 5,000 miles was 7,840. The guesses received from women approximated 3,000. The tires used were Dunlop Traction Cord 30 x 3 1/2.

NEW STAR MODEL ARRIVED THURSDAY

MANY VICTORIANS VIEW LATEST PRODUCT OF DURANT

Equals Any Car Selling Around the \$1,200 Class—Has All the Latest Improvements

The Atkinson Motor Company Limited, local Durant distributors, received from the factory at Toronto the first model of the famous Star car and since its arrival last Thursday the showrooms have been constantly packed with local motorists eager to see the new Durant model.

The Star, which has excited considerable comment wherever it has been placed on exhibition, has certainly made quite a hit with local motor enthusiasts. The Star car in appearance equals any car selling around the \$1,200 class and will be the first really low priced automobile with all modern improvements ever offered to the motor-buying public.

Mechanical Features

All models have a radiator and hood with stream lines throughout, a slanted windshield, a real one-man top and split leather upholstery. The specifications contain many names famous in automobile history, including a Continental motor, Timken bearings, Warner transmission, Tilton carburetor, Autolite electric system, U. S. L. battery, and Stewart vacuum tanks.

The foot or service brakes are external contracting, hand or emergency brakes are internal expanding, operating on 10-inch brake drums on the rear wheel. Easy and accessible adjustment is provided. The wheelbase of the car is 101 inches. Tire equipment calls for Fiat Premier, 30 x 3 1/2 all around.

The Star motor is a four-cylinder overhead valve with detachable head; bore 3 1/4-inch, stroke 4 1/4 inches, making the piston displacement 130.4 cubic inches. It is to be noticed with interest that this displacement is almost identical with that of the very latest racing automobiles, which are made with 126 inches displacement.

The valves are 1 1/2 inches in diameter with a lift of 1 1/4 inches. The crankshaft, which is 1 1/2 inches in diameter at the bearings, has a tensile strength of 100,000 pounds per square inch. The crankshaft bearings, three in number, are unusually large, the front bearing being 1 1/2 inches long, the centre bearing being 1 1/2 inches, and the rear bearing 3 inches in length. The three crankshaft-bearings are also proportionally large. The front 1 1/2 by 1 1/2, centre 1 1/2 by 1, and the rear 1 1/2 by 1 1/2.

Cooling of the motor is accomplished through a Pedders radiator of honeycomb type, a 16-inch four-bladed fan and a water pump.

Single Plate Clutch

The clutch is of a single plate, dry type, enclosed in the fly-wheel. Following the exclusive practice of Durant products, the clutch is made easily removable without disturbing the engine or transmission. The Warner transmission is made of the standard selective sliding gear type with three speeds forward and reverse, the design conforming in all respects to standard practice.

The Star gasoline tank is of a 11 1/2-gallon capacity mounted in the rear. Stewart vacuum feed is used to supply gasoline to the carburetor. Throughout the entire construction of the car fire hazards have been kept in mind and reduced to the minimum.

When dirt becomes so firmly entrenched in the brake lining that it cannot be removed with kerosene, use a little resin mixed with castor oil.

SPOTLIGHT IS AID TO SAFE DRIVING

The greatest danger to human life and the cause of many accidents at night is the momentary blindness caused by approaching headlights, followed by utter darkness; quick, unnatural changes, to which the human eye cannot adjust itself, leaving the driver practically helpless for the last hundred feet when meeting another car on the road and passing it.

As the bright rays from the approaching car seem to focus on one's windshield, the driver is unable to see the ditch on the right-hand edge of the pavement. Instinctively he leans toward the inside of the road. There is less than eighteen inches of clearance between two automobiles passing each other on most roads. Just a little too far to the left for either car, due to uncertainty caused by oncoming headlights, and there is an accident.

POOR CORD TIRES REAP BIG HARVEST

Many Off-Color Sell at Standard Fabric Prices—Good Fabric Tire Better Than Poor Cord

An interesting phenomenon in the tire world in the past year has been the celerity with which unscrupulous tire makers, who flood the tire markets with flimsy tires at cut-rate prices, have taken advantage of the high reputation gained by makers of standard cord tires and have taken to making so-called cord tires under new and strange names, but in which the value is about as questionable as in their discarded fabric brands.

One of the most remarkable and clear-cut achievements of reputable makers of tires in the past decade has been the development of the cord tire. It is beyond question that a well-constructed cord tire is a distinct advance over a fabric tire. Since the coming of the high-grade cord tire, the tire maker has taken on an added pleasure, due to the fact that the improved type of tire has made it possible to ride for months and seasons at a time without the slightest tire trouble.

Taking advantage of the fact that the name "cord" has meant a tire of proved superior quality, men who have no regard for the reputation of the tire industry have gone into the manufacture of flimsy cord tires and have reaped a golden harvest from people who thought that any cord tire was bound to be a good tire.

The fact of the matter is that cord tires must now be bought with as much discrimination as any other tires, for the market is so full of cord tires of uncertain merit that there is no guarantee that a tire has any standing merely because it is called a cord.

A fabric tire of standard quality can be bought for about the same price as, and in some cases for less than, these off-color cords and will give much better service. While a good cord tire is better than a good fabric tire, it should not be forgotten that there are plenty of fabric tires on the market that will make any but the very best cord tires step lively to prove their superiority. The art of building good fabric tires has been progressing along with the art of building good cords, and a wealth of satisfaction may be got out of a set of high-grade fabric tires. A good fabric tire is immeasurably better than a poor cord.

PUMPS TO FIGHT FIRE

High speed turbine pumps have been designed to be mounted on passenger automobiles and operated by their motors to enable them to be used as fire engines.

LIGHT-SIX TOURING \$1,675



"Built-in-Canada" Studebaker

It is not necessary to buy a high-priced touring car to get maximum comfort. Comfort is a matter of correct design. Comfort is built into the Studebaker Light-Six.

The seats are placed at just the right angle for relaxation and are provided with big, fat cushions, upholstered in genuine leather. The semi-elliptic springs are long, strong and resilient.

Economy of operation is increased by valves inclined at a 20 degree angle and by the internal hot spot.

Vibration, which is so destructive to motor cars, is practically eliminated by the perfect balance of the motor. This is largely due to the fact

that the crankshaft and connecting rods are machined on all surfaces, an exclusive Studebaker practice for cars at anywhere near the Light-Six price.

This handsome touring car is a quality car throughout. It is sold at \$1,675 only because of complete manufacture, in large volume, in one of the most modern and complete motor car plants in the world.

Middlemen's profits are thus eliminated, and the savings are passed on to you.

The Light-Six Touring Car well upholds Studebaker's 70-year reputation for dependability and dollar-for-dollar value.

Coil lights. Coil ventilator. High grade, nickel-plated combination robe and hand rail across back of front seat. Third gear transmission lock. Large rectangular plate glass in rear curtain. Nine inch seat cushions of genuine leather. 40 H.P. motor with inclined valves and internal hot spot.

MODELS AND PRICES—f.o.b. Victoria, B.C.			
LIGHT SIX	SPECIAL SIX	BIG SIX	
5-Pass., 112" W.B., 40 H.P.	5-Pass., 119" W.B., 50 H.P.	7-Pass., 136" W.B., 60 H.P.	
Touring.....\$1,675	Touring.....\$2,195	Touring.....\$2,790	
Roadster (3-Pass.)...1,675	Roadster (3-Pass.)...2,195	Roadster (4-Pass.)...2,985	
Coupe-Roadster.....2,145	Coupe (4-Pass.)...3,285	Coupe (4-Pass.)...3,825	
Sedan.....2,685	Sedan.....3,575	Sedan.....4,085	

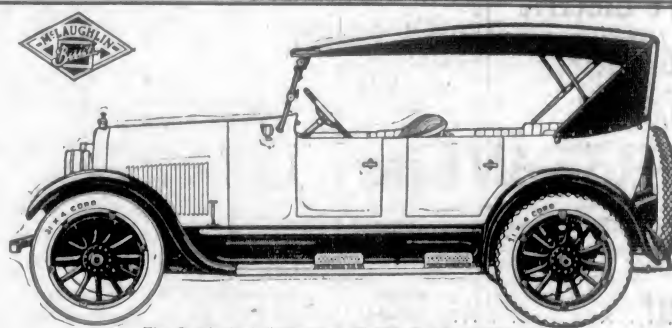
Non-Skid Cord Tires, Front and Rear, Standard Equipment

Jameson & Willis, Ltd.

740 Broughton Street

Phone 2246

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR



The Standard of Comparison, \$1,555 F.O.B. Victoria, B.C.

The New 1923 Master Four 35 Special

New Improved Features and Refinements Make the 1923 Master Four 35 Special a Car of Outstanding Value

Equipment includes: Spring steel nicked bumper; approved transmission lock; leather upholstery; cord tires; one-piece crowned fenders; drum type head and parking lamps; scuff plates; aluminum bead where hood meets cowl; dumbbell radiator filler cap; combination tail and stop light; walnut instrument board and walnut steering wheel; engine primer; compartment for side curtains; rear vision mirror; windshield wiper, etc.

H. A. DAVIE, LTD.

860 Yates Street

Private Exchange 6900

ROLLS-ROYCE SHOWING NEW LIGHTWEIGHT CAR

In answer to the European demand for a high-grade light-powered car of unusually low operating cost there was announced a few weeks ago at the seventeenth annual automobile show, in Paris, a new 19-horse power Rolls-Royce model, the new car, a six-cylinder chassis, is designed to meet the extraordinarily high price of petrol throughout Europe and the burdensome taxation based on horse power rating which is general on the Continent. Since its price in this country would be practically the same as that of the 40-horse power large car now being built in Springfield, the new car is not expected to develop an American vogue, especially since the larger car is notable for its low operating costs. The model exhibited in Paris was the product of the English plant at Derby. It is still in the trial and experimental stage, and will not in any measure interfere or interrupt the output of the standard 40-horse chassis.

The most successful way to clean a motor is by spraying it with gasoline or kerosene.

Opening Announcement

We have opened an up-to-date garage specializing in FORD, DODGE, CHEVROLET and TRUCK REPAIRS.

GASOLINE OILS GREASES STORAGE

Free Crankcase Service. Authorized Ford Service Station

CENTRAL GARAGE

741 Fisgard Street G. SALTER, Prop. Phone 2827

Willard SERVICE STATION

How's Your Dimmers? How's Your Battery These Cold Mornings?

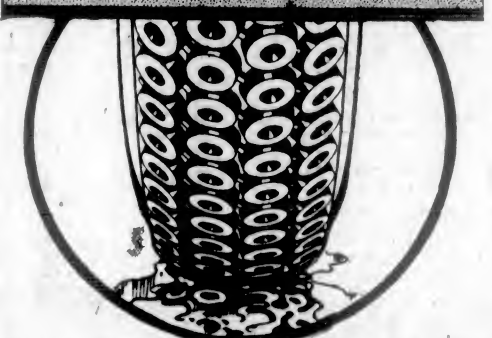
See Us for SERVICE and SATISFACTION

Electrical and Battery Specialists

MINTY & WHITE

Phone One-S-Seven-5. 1819 Douglas St. (1 Blk. Below Hudson's Bay)

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD TIRES



The Only Tire That is Absolutely Guaranteed Not to Skid on Wet, Slippery Pavements

Vacuum Cup Cord Tires give you the utmost in service, trouble-free performance and general all-around tire satisfaction and economy.

1009-11 Blanshard Street A. MCGAVIN Phone 3869

Know them by the Jet Black Tread!



That Extra Measure and What It Means

More power than you are likely to need; longer service than you are likely to expect; freedom from repairs that you are sure to appreciate—these things make Exide the superior battery for your car. They mean true economy and the maximum of satisfaction.

You are entitled to real battery service and you can have it by making sure that your battery is an Exide. If you have any trouble in getting one, write us or our nearest district distributor.

Exide BATTERIES

If you don't feel warranted in buying a new Exide Battery at this time, ask our nearest Service Station—before you consider getting a substitute make of battery—whether your present battery cannot be rebuilt with genuine Exide parts.

Go to an Official Exide Service Station for Winter Storage—it will pay you.

EXIDE BATTERIES OF CANADA, LIMITED 153 Dufferin Street, TORONTO

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Victoria's Only Authorized Exide Distributor

Phone 418 Harry F. Davis 921 Gordon St. Night Phone 6190L. Rear Union Club

Important Notices, Employment, Business and Professional Directory, Wants, Etc.

The Daily Colonist

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For the convenience of those who wish to refer to any special advertisement in this issue, the following alphabetical index is published, and each classification furnished with a number, viz:

ANNOUNCEMENTS..... 45
CHURCH NOTICES..... 46
DETECTIVE..... 47
EMPLOYMENT..... 48
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 49
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 50
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 51
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 52
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 53
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 54
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 55
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 56
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 57
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 58
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 59
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 60
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 61
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 62
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 63
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 64
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 65
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 66
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 67
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 68
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 69
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 70
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 71
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 72
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 73
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 74
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 75
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 76
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 77
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 78
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 79
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 80
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 81
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 82
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 83
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 84
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 85
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 86
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 87
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 88
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 89
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 90
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 91
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 92
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 93
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 94
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 95
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 96
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 97
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 98
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 99
FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS..... 100

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES
 One and one-half cents a word each week, with a minimum of 10 words.
 No advertisement accepted for less than 10 words.

DEATH AND FUNERAL NOTICES
 In fond and loving memory of my dear son, Private Harry Kelley, who died Nov. 3, 1918, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, 211 Niagara Street, Victoria, B.C., I will remember you.

As long as life and memory last, I will remember you.

IN MEMORIAM
 In loving memory of our dear brother, Harry Kelley, who died Nov. 3, 1918, never forgotten by his loving sisters, Helen and Louise.

Some time, some day we'll understand.

DEATHS, NOTICES
 In loving memory of our dear brother, Harry Kelley, who died Nov. 3, 1918, never forgotten by his brother, Stephen Harry Kelley.

DEATHS, NOTICES
 In loving memory of our dear brother, Harry Kelley, who died Nov. 3, 1918, never forgotten by his brother, Stephen Harry Kelley.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
SAKES FUNERAL FURNISHING CO.
 1312 Douglas Street
 Office: 525, 526, 527 and 702
 PROMPT, EFFICIENT SERVICE.
DAY OR NIGHT
PRIVATE family rooms, home-like and comfortable, with every modern convenience to comply with every wish. Lady attendant.

B. C. FUNERAL COMPANY, LIMITED
 (Incorporated)
 114 Broadview Street, Established 1887
 Call on responsible day or night. Charges reasonable. Embalming for shipment a specialty. Lady attendants.
 Phone 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2

PERSONAL **56**

FOUR Planiscope is invaluable to you, it will help you understand yourself and the world. Write for particulars; no postcards.
Mason, 2107 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley.

TEACHERS WANTED 55

WANTED—A Principal at North Oyster School. Apply to Geo. Lee, R.R. No. 1, Oyster Creek, N.J.

AGENTS WANTED 59

READ Something Everybody MUST Have
 READ this line over again and note that
 the article is a must. It is unique, it is, pro-
 tected by copyright, it is becoming necessary because
 government ruling, with yearly report
 and the fact that it is a must. It is a must
 for you. If you take you should be as if
 you are a day. If you are an ambitious sales-
 man, you should be as if you are a day. It is
 the desirable connection with future for
 you. Be quickly. Jerome Lead, Free, 5
 Dearborn Chicago.

TIMBER BROKERS 69
 with contracts for sale.
 FOR Sale or Lease—Sawmill, on railway
 line, with sawmill and warehouse at \$150 per M.
 It is a bargain. Investigate. Box 1766,
 DENVER.
 CRUSH and small tons of timber, access-
 ible by rail and water. For sale. Wire
 Co., 109 Pemberton Bldg.
 CONTRACTS of over six million feet of

[illegible]

W. L. H. BURRILL, A.R.I.B.A., 4 Brews
 dock. Phone 5262.
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
E. MECHANICAL MOTOR WORKS, 1806
 Oak Bay Avenue. Phone 5854.
AWNING MAKER
D. RIGBY, 166 Flagard Street. Phone
 102.
AUTO PAINTER
TERANS' AUTO PAINTING WORKS,
 166 Blanchard Street.
MILLAR, GREEN

IRON WORKS, 5744 Academy Street.
Phone 9738.

CANDIES
J. LAWRENCE, Handy Candy Store,
414 Blanchard St., Phone 1611.
Royal Victoria Theatre, Phone 1611.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
W. A. GREEN, 1679 Dallas Road.
Phone 6885X.

CLOTHIERS
THE BROTHERS, 905 Government Street.
Phone 3489.

H. M. JONES, with J. F. Spratling,
Garage, 201 Broad. Phone 4198.
**CONCRETE REFINISHING AND CON-
CRETE PRODUCTS**
ANDERSON & CO., 480 George Road. Phone
47 and 714X.

DENTIST
CLARKE, 41 Capital Building. Phone

ELECTRICIANS
A & MAINWARRING, Lamberton Building, Phone 1611.
FTN
R. HUNNINER, 515 Central Building, Phone 4426.
MOTEL KEEPERS
HOLSON & WILLIS, Seabe Harbor Hotel.
INSURANCE
J. BRICK, 607 E.C. Farnsworth Loan Building, Phone 1576.
LAWYERS
 Sec. of Sva Legal Firm may be obtained from the President, Phone 1673.
LAWYERS
J. ALLWOOD, B.C.L.A., 416 Sayward Building, Phone 5544.
ORCHESTRAL AND BAND
UMSBURY, 9th Regiment Band, 691 Airway Street.
PAINTING AND DECORATING
REINDELL, 1009 Bay Street, Phone 2424.

PLUMBERS
FRANK PLUMBING COMPANY, Fort
Langley. Phone 8911.
COSTELLO, Lake Hill P.O. Phone
EX.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
BROWN, 711 B.C. Permanent Loan
Building. Phone 8919L.
GILLESPIE, 711 Fort Street. Phone
C.
MONK & CO., 894 B.C. Permanent
Building. Phone 9751.
MORRIS, 1096 Broad Street. Phone

and 0691.
DELL E. SHAW, 200 Pemberton
Iding. Phone 4573.
TRANSFER AND TRUCKING
GENERAL SERVICE TRANSPORT, LTD.
77 Langley. Phone 55.
HISON BROS., 6740 Avabury Street.
Phone 9755.
TORACONIST
FROM, Horse Shoe Cigar Stand, 1289
Armstrong St. Phone 1152.

NOTICE

to Master of the Estate of John Darr
Late, Late of the City of Victoria, B.C.
TAKES NOTICE that all persons having
claims against the above estate are required
to send by prepaid letter post full
particulars of their claims, duly verified,
to the undersigned, the executor, at his office,
Douglas Street, in the City of Victoria,
before the 1st day of December, 1882,
which date the executor will
distribute the assets of the said deceased
to the parties entitled thereto, having

TENDERS WANTED

car is in the possession of Mr. T. J. Hoard's supervisor at Victoria, further particulars may be obtained from him by telephoning 41821, or the car may be seen by appointment by telephone. The sale will be cash on delivery. Highest or any tender not necessarily required.

District Superintendent the Seidler
Mortgage Board.
over, B.C.
ber 31, 1962.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

Estate of Edward Joseph Fossas,
Authorised Assignor.

I, the Hereby Given that Edward
Fossas, of the City of Victoria, in
Province of British Columbia,

...ing on business as a retail but under the name and of one of "Guastly top," did on the 26th day of October, make an authorized assignment to the signed.

It is further given that the first of creditors in the above assets will at Room 888, B.C. Permanence Loan Victoria, British Columbia, as they of November, 1922, at three o'clock afternoon.

Attitude was in vain threat proof of

to be used at the meeting must be with me prior thereto. I further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days of the date of this notice, for and on the expiration of the time fixed by the provisions of section 91 of the said Act I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to any claim of yours.

Patrolman Killed
ANGELES, Nov. 4.—Patrol-
liver Dinamore was shot and
killed today by a man whom
he had arrested.

WHEAT, in the act of stealing a quart of milk, according to the police. The boy, said to be Fred Edwards, 9, escaped.

from the United States recently rearrested on a charge of being one of the participants in the bank robbery.

MAYNARD & SONS

Auctioneers

Instructed by the owners, we will sell at our Sale Rooms.

727-733 Pandora Avenue

Wednesday, 1:30

Extra High Class

Furniture and Furnishings

Bell Upright Piano, Lar Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph and 50 Records, Drophead Singer Cabinet Sewing Machine, 24-lb. Dayton Computing Scales, Extra Good Carpet.

Very fine Mahogany China Cabinet, large double door "The Old" Mahogany Wardrobe, very fine Circassian Bed with Dresser to match, very fine Den Set of 3 pieces in Fumed Oak, 3-piece Mahogany Parlor Suite, Brass Bedstead and good Iron Bedstead, Dressers in White Enamel, Oak and Mahogany, Fumed Oak Dining-Room Suite of Round Table, Buffet and Chair; large Walnut Sideboard, etc.; almost new Range, Parlor Stove and Heaters.

Monday being a holiday, full particulars will appear Wednesday morning.

Also in the Morning in Our Stock Yards

A nice lot of Pullet, Rabbits, Ducks, Chickens, etc.

MAYNARD & SONS

Auctioneers Phone 827

Sale No. 1171.

MESSRS.

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

duly instructed by Mrs. J. W. Astley,

will sell by Public Auction at her residence,

912 Bank Street, the corner of

Quamichan Street, Oak Bay.

Wednesday, Nov. 8

at 1:30, the whole of her well kept

Household Furniture

and Effects

including:

DRAWING ROOM—An exceptionally

good toned Heintzman & Co.

Piano in Mahogany case, Mahogany

Piano Bench, Mahogany Couch up in

Morocco Leather, Mahogany Music

Cabinet, Mahogany Tea Table, Mah.

Co. Table, Oak Co. Table, Mahogany

Rockers, Willow Up. Chair, Cushions

Brass and other Jardiniere and

Stand, Oak Table Lamp, Mahogany

Standard Lamp, Mahogany Hand

clock, Brass Canteen, Books, Gutter,

Ornament, Pictures, Fire Guard, Cur-

tains, Oriental and other Rugs.

DINING ROOM—Very Handsome

Quarter Cut Oak Round Ext. Table

with Claw Feet, 6 Oak Dining to

match, Oak China Cabinet, Oak Side-

board, Oak, Sectional Bookcase,

Travelling Tea Table, Ornament,

Pictures, Curtains, etc.

BEDROOMS—Double Brass Bed,

Spring and Ottoman Mattress,

Single Brass and Iron Bed and Mat-

tresses, Oak Dressing Table, Invalid

Table, Chair, Arm Chair, Medicine

Cabinet, Co. Table, Curtains, etc.

ENTRANCE HALL—Oak Desk,

Sectional Bookcase, Hall Chair, Hat

Box, Coat Chest, Sewing Machine,

a quantity of Ex. Cord and Shades,

Heavy Silk Portieres lined and coun-

tered, lined, etc.

KITCHEN—Kitchen Tables and

Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Crockery,

Glassware, Seals, Hoses, etc.

Take the Oak Bay Car to Bank St.

and walk to Quamichan St.

On view Tuesday afternoon from 2

o'clock.

For further particulars apply to

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

410 and 411 Sayward Bldg. Phone 1234

PRELIMINARY

AUCTION

PRELIMINARY

O'Brien & Co.

Auctioneers

Duly instructed by owners, will sell

at their Rooms,

726 View Street

Thursday, November 9

Very Good Piano

Household Furniture

and Effects

For particulars,

O'BRIEN & CO.

Auctioneers

726 View St. Phone 3012, 7107

Sale No. 1171.

Important Sale of

Oriental Rugs, Furs, Etc.

MESSRS.

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

duly instructed by Geo. Carter, Esq.,

the well-known Oriental Importer and

expert, will sell by Public Auction in

the Basement Warehouse of the

James Block, on

Tuesday, November 7

at 2 o'clock, a splendid selection of

Oriental Rugs, ex 88. 170 Maru and

Empress of Russia, including Antique

Royal Bokharas, Turkmen Bokha-

ras, an extra fine large Mahal, 13

ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; a Mahal, 13

ft. 3 in. by 14 ft., suitable for a bedroom,

an extra fine selection of 80 South

Persian Shiraz, 3 Persian Palace

Stripes, 3 ft. by 8 ft. and 2 ft. by 8 ft.

3 in.; 6 Persian Rugs, 4 ft. by 7 ft.

4 ditto, 8 ft. by 9 ft. 6 ditto, 3 ft.

by 4 ft.; one pair of genuine Sea

Chloe Divan Covers, woven in Camel

Hair; also will offer a good assort-

ment of Gorkin-Mala, white, black

and grey, and other Furs suitable for

Neck Stoles.

On view tomorrow, from 10 o'clock.

For further particulars apply to

The Auctioneer—Stewart Williams

410 and 411 Sayward Building

Phone 1234

Finance and Commerce

TEMPORARY HALT IN UPWARD MOVEMENT

Reduction of War Supply and In-

crease in Domestic Demand

Causes Rise in Copper

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Profit-taking

by traders who had bought stocks

during the recent reaction tempo-

orarily halted the upward movement

of prices in today's stock market, but

there was unusually good buying of

the copper shares which have been

lagging behind the rest of the list.

There was no special develop-

ments in the copper trade to account

for the rise. It is a matter of almost

general knowledge, however, that the

statistical position of the industry has

been steadily improving in that the

huge surplus of copper on hand after

the war has been largely reduced and

there has been a gradual increase

in the domestic demand for the metal.

The price of the metal, due to the

to the flood of imports from Chile

and other South American countries

has held around 14 cents a pound.

Copper Cents

All the active copper shares made

good gains, the leaders being Utah

and Inspiration and Federal Mining &

Smelting, each up 3 1/2 points.

Other strong spots were

American Smelting, up 3 1/4; Ana-

conda, up 3 1/2; Kennecott, up 2 1/2;

Chino, up 1 1/2; and Chino, up 1 1/2.

Merchandise shares were strong

in reflection of increased sales and

expectation of heavy holiday trade.

Maey Department Stores and Asso-

ciated Dry Goods broke through to

new high records for the year. Re-

alizing sales were directed principally

against the speculative favorites,

Stodolker, the principal target,

declining 2 1/2 points. Chandler and

Baldwin offered better resistance,

while Mexican Petroleum, which was

down 4 points at one time, recovered

all but 1 1/2. Standard Oil shares

improved, California rising 1 1/2

points and New Jersey 3/4.

Handled Shares Drop

Railroad shares with few excep-

tions lost ground, steel shares were

also reactionary.

Total sales 145,000 shares.

MESSRS. ROBERTS & MELLOR

duly instructed by The Victoria

Phoenix Brewing Co., Ltd., will sell by

public auction at the Sidney Restau-

rant, Beacon Avenue, Sidney, on

Thursday, Nov. 9

At 1:30 prompt, the whole of the

Furniture and

Effects

including:

3 sets of Ex. Tables, sets of Dining,

Bestwood Chairs, Framed Mirrors,

Steel Dining sets, Crockery and Glas-

ware, Linoleum, Table Linen, Oak and

Centre Tables, Carpets, Carpet

Sweepers, Couch, Pawcett Range,

K. Tables, Chairs, Cooking Utensils,

Linen, Cupboard, Refrigerator, etc.

The contents of 12 bedrooms includ-

ing 6 Oak Bedroom Suites, consist-

ing of full size Beds and Mattresses,

Bureau, Washstand, Chair, White

Enamelled Single Beds and Mattresses,

Bureau, Crockets of Drawers, Ward-

robe, Toilet Table, Bedroom Tables,

Podole, Pictures, Oriental, Cur-

tains, etc.

2 Flap Tables, Hall and Landing Fur-

niture, Household Linen, etc.

On view morning of sale. Take the

Flying Line stage to the dock.

For further particulars apply to the

auctioneers.

ROBERTS & MELLOR

728 Fort Street Phone 3476

PRELIMINARY

MESSRS. ROBERTS & MELLOR

duly instructed by Mrs. Ada Gilbert

will sell by public auction at her

residence 619 Bay Street on

Monday, November 27

At 1:30, the whole of her

Household Furniture

Upright Piano

and Effects

Full particulars later, or from the

auctioneers.

ROBERTS & MELLOR

728 Fort Street Phone 3476

FURNITURE SNAPS

Round Dining Table & Six Chairs \$20.00

New Three-Piece Parlor Suite \$25.00

Drophead Singer Cabinet Sewing Machine \$15.00

Chino Mahogany Parlor Suite \$12.50

Hall Stand, \$10.00, Secretary, \$12.50

Oak Parlor Chair, \$10.00, \$12.50

Buffet, Golden Oak, \$15.00 and \$20.00

Sectional Bookcase, \$10.00

Spotlighted Tea Chair, \$10.00

Green, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$20.00

On view Tuesday afternoon from 2

o'clock.

For further particulars apply to

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

410 and 411 Sayward Bldg. Phone 1234

PRELIMINARY

AUCTION

PRELIMINARY

O'Brien & Co.

Auctioneers

Duly instructed by owners, will sell

at their Rooms,

726 View Street

Thursday, November 9

Very Good Piano

Household Furniture

and Effects

For particulars,

O'BRIEN & CO.

Auctioneers

726 View St. Phone 3012, 7107

Sale No. 1171.

Important Sale of

Oriental Rugs, Furs, Etc.

MESSRS.

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

duly instructed by Geo. Carter, Esq.,

the well-known Oriental Importer and

expert, will sell by Public Auction in

the Basement Warehouse of the

James Block, on

Tuesday, November 7

at 2 o'clock, a splendid selection of

Oriental Rugs, ex 88. 170 Maru and

Empress of Russia, including Antique

Royal Bokharas, Turkmen Bokha-

ras, an extra fine large Mahal, 13

ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; a Mahal, 13

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL HEALTH

By Island Council for Social Hygiene

"Happy is he who understands the cause of things," applies to nations as well as to individuals. It is only as we begin as individuals and as a community to search out and understand the early beginnings and the causes of disease that we shall be successful in relieving individual suffering on the one hand or in safeguarding the physical, mental and moral health of the community on the other. Mental and moral, like bodily health, is the outcome of an interaction between environment or life conditions, and those innate capacities of body and mind which every individual inherits through parents from other ancestors.

We have accumulated much new knowledge concerning the transmission from parent to offspring of those innate tendencies in bodily characteristics, and in the structure of the brain and nervous system, on which mental processes depend. Thus it is evident that, in any discussion of the causes of physical and mental diseases, we must take into consideration the all important role of heredity, the nature of the stock from which the new generation arises.

Defective Children
At the present time, owing partly to ignorance of the laws of heredity as applied to human individuals, partly

to prejudice and a reluctance on the part of society to impose any restriction on the so-called liberty of the subject, and partly owing to the selfish conduct on the part of individuals, persons marry and become parents who are themselves victims of some transmissible disease or deficiency of mind or body. Thus defective children are born. Hence the question arises whether the time has not come when, in the interests of the community, and of the next and succeeding generations, some wisely considered plan should be inaugurated whereby it would be necessary for all persons who propose to marry, and who may possibly become parents, to produce a medical certificate to show that they are free from, at least, serious disease or disability of a transmissible nature. If this is to be brought about, the only safe way is to act not only through the state, but also through individual co-operation. It will not be enough to pass laws which forbid the marriage of diseased persons, but we must also secure a "racial science" for the individual citizen, the sense of the nobility and the importance of marriage and parenthood, which must be done by education, which must begin with the young.

Causes of Disease
Having pointed out, then, that all human development, health and disease, are the result of an interaction between innate constitution and environmental influence, we may pass on to consider some of the causes and outside influences which bring about disease in the otherwise healthy individual. Perhaps the most universal cause of illness in human beings is the invasion of the body by one or

other of the numerous germs or organisms which cause disease. If then the so-called infectious diseases start from the invasion of the body by minute organisms, we may ask, what means have we to counteract this harmful tendency? Can we prevent the organisms from entering the body or prevent them from producing their injurious effects, if they do gain admission?

Apart from the purely medical and sanitary efforts which have been made to protect man against disease, there is one method of limiting infection which is even yet not sufficiently appreciated, but which can be practised by all. That is by self-control, by moderation in all things, and by healthy living to keep up the natural resistance of the body so that it may be able to kill off or prevent the growth of such disease organisms as may enter it. Hitherto we have been too much occupied with the fully developed disease instead of trying to prevent its earlier beginnings. We must have a fuller appreciation by the public at large of the real nature of sickness and of the laws of healthy living. Particularly in this time of influenza, which is the most prevalent among us, namely, syphilis and gonorrhoea.

GERMAN SUGAR REDUCTION

Export of Beet Products From Germany No Menace to Trade Now

Germany will never again be able to export 1,000,000 tons of sugar, as it did before the war, according to Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the U. S. Department of Commerce in Europe. Perhaps 10 years from now it may have a surplus of 500,000 tons; but for the immediate future it will have all it can do to supply domestic needs. Mr. Dennis analyzes as follows the situation that will prevent Germany from recovering its pre-war position as a sugar exporter.

Germany for years has been the leading beet-sugar producer of the world. Second place in world production, formerly occupied by Russia, has now been taken by the United States. With production cut approximately in half by the war, the recovery of the German sugar industry is a matter of practical concern to American beet growers and sugar refiners.

For the past seven years Germany has been entirely out of the sugar export trade, and during the last season was under the necessity of importing 150,000 tons or more to cover absolute domestic requirements.

Within the territory turned over to Poland by Germany under the terms of the peace settlement was 294,000 acres of beet-land. Indeed, some of the best beet sugar soil of the old empire was in the Posen region and the so-called Danzig corridor. With the territory there passed also to Polish control two sugar refineries and upwards of 10 sugar factories. Exports estimate that 450,000 tons of sugar production has been lost to Germany by territorial cession out of the 1,700,000 tons of pre-war sugar capacity.

Aside from territorial losses, beet-growing has been further curtailed in the area now included in Germany, the acreage having fallen in the post-war period about 21 per cent, while yields per acre have fallen off approximately 30 per cent. The two main factors that check rising production are labor difficulties and soil deterioration.

Avoid letting an automobile stand in the sun in hot weather because of the tires. Choose a shaded spot if possible.

POPULAR LEADERS IN CANADIAN ARMY

Mention of any Canadian unit which served at the front invariably brings in its train reminiscences of its own outstanding men—those who remain outstanding for personal bravery, popularity and subsequent distinction. It was only given to the few, however, to so distinguish themselves that more than one unit desired to claim the honor of including them in its rank.

A notable exception is the subject of this little sketch. Talk to any of the 16th (Canadian Scottish) who served in France in early days, and it is to hear "Sandy" Urquhart claimed as a comrade. The nickname itself—Hugh McIntyre is his real name—is a tribute to his courteous Highland Scotch mentality and character. Whilst the 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) are equally desirous of having him distinguished as a Canadian, the 16th is proud to have him associated with them. Such a commendation sets a hallmark of worth upon any man, and the most tenacious experience as a staff officer, "Sandy" Urquhart, is great in the eyes of his comrades for bravery, popularity and distinction as a leader.

A Gallant Soldier
His gallantry is admitted by all; it was proven under conditions which leave no doubt. He could not not in his friendships. The D.S.O., M.C. and French Croix de Guerre speak of his gallantry in the field, whilst the united Canadian to a Canadian of being appointed personal A. D. C. to His Majesty the King is indeed a striking tribute to a personality combining magnificent qualities.

That he has in a high degree the fighting spirit of a race which mankind in general has accorded the reputation of being the world's greatest fighting men, is proved by his own fighting record. One which the troops enjoyed was during the great German advance of 1918, when gloom and doubt appeared to prevail everywhere, with the exception of the front line. Vimy Ridge was expected to be the next objective of the attacking enemy, and conferences were held daily at different headquarters, with surely tried battle commanders. At one of these, some rather pessimistic statements were made by the staff officers. "Sandy" Urquhart, however, in his quiet, dry way, "General, it is not so bad for us in the front as you have only our lives to lose. You have your reputations."

Always vivid in memory is an occasion later in the year when the 42nd, a sister battalion to the 43rd, were heavily attacked by a force which held them for several days. "Sandy" Urquhart brought up reinforcements, and shortly afterwards was badly wounded "reported killed," and not only in his own battalion, the 43rd, but throughout the brigade, was a source of deep personal loss. That evening a big Highland Sergeant who had gone out with the stretcher-bearers returned, and he bore with him a letter from "Sandy" to the writer. He said that he could not tell him he had too much grit to die. "Rewards in the shape of honors and preferment came to many, but to the chosen few is given the supreme distinction of gaining the implicit confidence of their commanders and the men they commanded, and Sandy has this.

Not Easily Killed
Always vivid in memory is an occasion later in the year when the 42nd, a sister battalion to the 43rd, were heavily attacked by a force which held them for several days. "Sandy" Urquhart brought up reinforcements, and shortly afterwards was badly wounded "reported killed," and not only in his own battalion, the 43rd, but throughout the brigade, was a source of deep personal loss. That evening a big Highland Sergeant who had gone out with the stretcher-bearers returned, and he bore with him a letter from "Sandy" to the writer. He said that he could not tell him he had too much grit to die. "Rewards in the shape of honors and preferment came to many, but to the chosen few is given the supreme distinction of gaining the implicit confidence of their commanders and the men they commanded, and Sandy has this.

COUNTY COURT LIST

Actions Set Down for Hearing This Month Include Test Appeal of Saanich Jitneyman

Upwards of thirty actions will be set down for trial next Wednesday, when Judge Lampman will sit in the County Court for that purpose. Included in this list are several appeals by and against the Crown from decisions given in the police court. One of these appeals is that of Rex vs. Cooper, the test case by which Mr. P. C. Elliott, acting for several years, men recently convicted of operating without licence in Saanich, will endeavor to show that the recently-enacted by-law which limits the number of licensed jitneyman on several of the main thoroughfares of the district, is invalid.

The full list of trials to which dates of hearing will be assigned next Wednesday is as follows:
Charles Harrison (Crease) vs. E. E. Bradford (Sinnott).
Nand Singh (Copenhan) vs. Meils and Kiripa (Tait).
Frank J. King (Keefar) vs. M. D. Harbord and M. Harbord (O'Halloran).

Philip H. Welch (Crease) vs. Marie Winch (Knox Tractor Co.) (Lawson).
Andrew Sheritt (Hall) vs. F. A. Graham.
Henry Emerit (Miller) vs. E. Clark and G. Marshall (Harrison).

Henry E. Levy (Tait) vs. Emily E. Roberts (Brethour).
The Acme Press, Ltd. (Jackson) vs. Grand Army of United Veterans (Macfarlane).
Helene M. LaBau (Hall) vs. D. Pailantier.

R. E. McMorran (Patton) vs. Albert Barquist (Macfarlane).
Bunder Singh (Tait) vs. Shola Singh (Brandon).
A. Pike (Walls) vs. S. F. Featherstone (McIlrea).

Albert O. Ruscoe (Sedger) vs. E. D. Featherstone (McIlrea).
Arthur H. Fleishman (Macfarlane) vs. Wm. H. Jeffrey, Jr. and Elizabeth Jeffrey (Beckwith).
Fred E. Sinnott vs. W. H. Brewitt (Davay) and Hannah M. Brennan (Tait).

E. J. Harris (Aikman) vs. J. Pullen. Wm. T. Barrett (Brethour) vs. B.C. Electric Railway (Robertson).
Vancouver Milling and Grain Co. (Craig) vs. Mary J. Edwards (Harrison).
F. W. Manning (Marchant) vs. David Jackson (White).

J. G. Dobbs (Whitaker) vs. Benamta (Walls).
Mount Bros. C. Ltd. (Clearhues) vs. D. Matheson.
Rithet Consolidated Ltd. (Lawson) vs. D. H. E. Pickard.
Dobbs, J. C. (McIlrea) vs. Hakam Singh (Walls).

E. R. Newton (Miller) vs. L. N. Anderson (Moraby).
The list of appeals follows:
Rex (Harrison) vs. Sam Lee, Low Joe & Low (Moraby).
Rex (Harrison) vs. Ah Bing (J. B. Green).

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having purchased the Wholesale Stock of M. Lenz, well known as the Wholesale Warehouse, 527 Yates Street, I am able, owing to the very favorable terms, to offer the entire stock to the Public at the same low prices that have prevailed in the past.

The keen knife of Price Cutting will be wielded daily with the object of clearing out this Stock and warranting the same Public confidence so marked under the ownership of Mr. Lenz.

I may say my association with Mr. Lenz as Sales Manager makes me no stranger to your desire for big values and a square deal.

Suffice to say, if astounding prices mean anything to you, I am determined to get your business.

Yours Faithfully,
F. SPENCER

I take the opportunity of sincerely thanking the public for their generous support during my business career in Victoria, and trust they will extend the same confidence and patronage to my successor, Mr. Fred Spencer, who has purchased the remaining stock and will continue the sale that has met with such general satisfaction.
M. LENZ

\$5,000 MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES—\$5,000

Including job stock lines consisting of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Pants, Men's Underwear, Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Pullovers, Caps, Gloves, Towels, Braces, Ties, Shirts, Ladies' Wool Sweaters, Pullovers, Scarfs, Underwear; Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers; Men's Knee and Hip Boots, etc. All to be sold at LESS THAN WHOLESALE Prices.

HERE'S A SNAP

50 Men's Suits, blue serge and the latest dark grey checks. These are not badly fitting cheap suits made to a price; they are simply \$30.00 suits which the manufacturer calls broken sizes, meaning that there may be all sizes, but not all sizes of each pattern. These are real snaps at \$15.95

Boys' Genuine Leckie School Boots, sizes 13 to 1..... \$3.25

Boys' and Girls' Strong Ribbed School Stockings, the famous Jumbo Brand. Any size, 25c to..... 36c

Men's Strong Working Pants in neat dark stripes, all sizes going at..... \$1.89

200 Pairs of Men's Genuine Storm Rubbers "Dominion" Brand. All sizes Regular \$1.50..... 98c

Men's Irish Freize Overcoats, fine grey wool fabric, warranting warmth and wear, a real Sport Model with raglan shoulders and kimono sleeve, belt, silk lined yoke. Piped seams and huge pockets, as sold around \$40. 16 coats for only..... \$26.95

Ladies' Black Dongola Kid Pumps, high heels. We vouch for the fact that the regular price of these was \$7.00. If you don't mind a high heel here is a snap. All sizes..... \$2.79

Boys' Genuine Leckie School Boots, sizes 2 to 5½. Sale Price..... \$3.75

Men's Heavy Dark Grey and Brown Woolen Tweed Pants, stitched throughout with linen thread; don't delay; these will go like hot cakes. All sizes..... \$2.98

COMPARE THESE PRICES

300 Pairs of Ladies' Rubbers, "Dominion" Brand. Various styles and fittings. All sizes. Regular..... 69c
\$1.25, at.....

150 Pairs Strong Rubbers for big boys and girls, best grade, "Dominion" Brand. Regular \$1.00 for..... 59c

100 Pairs Children's Rubbers, up to size 8..... 45c

Men's Knee Rubber Boots, "Dominion" Brand. Compare these prices..... \$3.95

Men's Hip Rubber Boots, "Dominion" Brand. Our price..... \$5.50

Look at This

25 Men's Trench Raincoats, Raglan shoulder, piped seams, waist belt, leather buckle, up to the minute in style. All sizes. Cheap at \$20.00.

\$12.95



WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE STOCK SALE

527 YATES STREET

Rex vs. A. F. Proctor (Hall).

Rex (Moraby) vs. T. B. Hornby (Elliott).

Rex (Harrison) vs. McPhee (Elliott).

Rex vs. Theo. Cooper (Courtney).

Rex (Moraby) vs. W. P. Davidson (MacLean).

Jury Discharged

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The jury trying Henry Wilkens, garage manager, on a charge of wife murder, was called into court and discharged at 4:45 p.m. today, after failing to agree on a verdict in 75 hours' deliberation.

For New Duties

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Lucien T. Pa-saud, former M.P. for Megantic, and recent appointee to the position of secretary of the Canadian High Commission's office in London, will leave on November 12 to take over his new duties.

BULL DOG SIZE

LA

PREFERENCIA

THE FINEST QUALITY

CIGAR

2 FOR 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO. LIMITED
CONTROLLED & OPERATED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

The Home Beautiful FINISHED IN Cottonwood Paneling

Why have those cracked and unsightly walls in your home when the new wall board "Lamato" will change it all at such a remarkably small cost.

"Lamato" is not a composition, but a choice cottonwood lumber, with a beautiful soft natural grain, and built up in three layers by a special process which makes it moisture-proof.

Cottonwood—"Lamato"—paneling is ideal for finishing in enamel flat wall paints or kalsomine; for stained effects showing the natural beauty of the grain it is unsurpassed.

Before making a decision, let us show you this new wall board. We are sure that its many extra good points over other wall boards will so appeal to you that it will be your immediate choice.

Lemon, Gonnason Co., Ltd.

Phone 77

2324 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.



Between meals kiddies need

MCCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL HEALTH

By Island Council for Social Hygiene

"Happy is he who understands the causes of things," applies to nations as well as to individuals. It is only as we begin as individuals and as a community to search out and understand the early beginnings and the causes of disease that we shall be successful in relieving individual suffering on the one hand or in safeguarding the physical, mental and moral health of the community on the other. Mental and moral, like bodily health, is the outcome of an interaction between environment or life conditions, and those innate capacities of body and mind which every individual inherits through parents from other ancestors.

We have accumulated much new knowledge concerning the transmission from parent to offspring of those innate tendencies in bodily characteristics, and in the structure of the brain and nervous system, on which mental processes depend. Thus it is evident that, in any discussion of the causes of physical and mental disease, we must take into consideration the all important inheritance through parents of the stock from which the new generation arises.

Defective Children
At the present time, owing partly to ignorance of the laws of heredity as applied to human individuals, partly

to prejudice and a reluctance on the part of society to impose any restriction on the so-called liberty of the subject, and partly owing to the selfish conduct on the part of individuals, persons marry and become parents who are themselves victims of some transmissible disease or deficiency of mind or body. Thus defective children are born. Hence, the question arises whether the time has not come when, in the interests of the community, and of the next and succeeding generations, some wisely considered plan should be inaugurated whereby it would be necessary for all persons who propose to marry, and who may possibly become parents, to produce a medical certificate to show that they are free from, at least, serious disease or disability of a transmissible nature. If this is to be brought about, the only safe way is to act not only through the state, but also through individual co-operation. It will not be enough to pass laws which forbid the marriage of diseased persons, but we must also secure a "racial census" in the individual citizen, a sense of the nobility and the importance of marriage and parenthood. This can only be done by education, which must begin with the young.

Causes of Disease
Having pointed out, then, that all human development, health and disease, are the result of an interaction between innate constitution and environmental influence, we may pass on to consider some of the causes and outside influences which bring about disease in the otherwise healthy individuals. Perhaps the most universal cause of illness in human beings is the invasion of the body by one

other of the numerous germs or organisms which cause disease. If these the so-called infectious diseases start from the invasion of the body by minute organisms, we may ask, what means have we to counteract this harmful tendency? Can we prevent the organisms from entering the body or prevent them from producing their injurious effects, if they do gain admission?

Apart from the purely medical and sanitary efforts which have been made to protect man against disease, there is one method of limiting infection which is even yet not sufficiently appreciated, but which can be practised by all. That is by self-control, by moderation in all things, and by healthy living to keep up the natural resistance of the body so that it may be able to kill off or prevent the growth of such disease organisms as may enter it. Hereto we have been too much occupied with the fully developed disease instead of trying to prevent its earlier beginning. We must have a fuller appreciation by the public at large of the real nature of sickness and of the laws of healthy living. Particularly is this true in the case of those diseases most prevalent among us, namely, syphilis and gonorrhoea.

GERMAN SUGAR REDUCTION

Export of Beet Products From Germany No Menace to Trade Now

Germany will never again be able to export 1,000,000 tons of sugar, as it did before the war, according to Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the U. S. Department of Commerce in Europe. Perhaps 10 years from now it may have a surplus of 500,000 tons; but for the immediate future it will have to do to supply domestic needs. Mr. Dennis analyzes as follows the situation that will prevent Germany from recovering its pre-war position as a sugar exporter.

Germany for years has been the leading beet-sugar producer of the world. Second place in world production, formerly occupied by Russia, has now been taken by the United States. With production out approximately in half by the war, the recovery of the German sugar industry is a matter of practical concern to American beet growers and sugar refiners.

For the past seven years Germany has been entirely out of the sugar export trade, and during the last season was under the necessity of importing 150,000 tons or more to cover absolute domestic requirements.

Within the territory turned over to Poland by Germany under the terms of the peace settlement was 294,000 acres of beet-land. Indeed, some of the best beet sugar soil of the old empire was in the Posen region and the so-called Danzig corridor. With the territory there passed also to Poland control two sugar refineries and upwards of 20 sugar factories. Experts estimate that 450,000 tons of sugar production has been lost to Germany by territorial cession out of the 2,700,000 tons of pre-war sugar capacity.

Aside from territorial losses, beet-growing has been further curtailed in the area now included in Germany, the acreage having fallen in the post-war period about 21 per cent, while yields per acre have fallen off approximately 20 per cent. The two main factors that check rising production are labor difficulties and soil deterioration.

Avoid letting an automobile stand in the sun in hot weather because of the tires. Choose a shaded spot if possible.

POPULAR LEADERS IN CANADIAN ARMY

Mention of any Canadian unit which served at the front invariably brings in its train reminiscences of its own outstanding men—those who remain outstanding for personal bravery, popularity and subsequent distinction. It was only given to the few, however, to so distinguish themselves that more than one unit desired to claim the honor of including them in its rank.

A notable exception is the subject of this little sketch. Talk to any of the 14th (Canadian Scottish) who served in France in early days, and it is to hear "Sandy" Urquhart claimed as a comrade. The nickname—Hugh McIntyre is his real name—is a tribute to his extreme Highland Scotch mentality and character. Whilst the 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) are equally desirous of having the name of this old clan associated with them. Such a recommendation sets a hallmark of worth upon any man, and the most modest of them, "Sandy" Urquhart, is great in the eyes of his comrades for bravery, popularity and distinction as a leader.

A Gallant Soldier
His gallantry is admitted by all; it was proven under conditions which leave no doubt. Rank counted not in his friendships. The D.S.O., M.C. and French Croix de Guerre speak of his accomplishments in the field, whilst the unique distinction to a Canadian of being appointed personal A. D. C. to His Majesty the King is indeed a striking tribute to a personality combining magnificent qualities.

That he has in a high degree the fighting spirit of a race which mankind in general has accorded the reputation of being the world's greatest fighting men, is proved by his voluntarily choosing service in a front line unit. Although he had a staff education and an enviable and extensive experience as a staff officer, as soon as he could influence it, he returned to a fighting unit to command the 43rd Cameron Highlanders. To outstanding men such as Urquhart are usually attached. One which the troops enjoyed was during the great German advance of 1918, when gallant and valiant appeared to prevail everywhere, with the exception of the front line. Vimy Ridge was expected to be the next objective of the attacking enemy, and conferences were held daily at different headquarters, with surely tried battalion commanders. At one of these, after some rather pessimistic statements by the G. O. C., Sandy remarked in his quiet, dry way, "General, if it is not too bad for us in the front we have only our lives to lose. You have your reputations."

Not Easily Killed
Always vivid in memory is an occasion later in the year, when the 52nd, a sister battalion to the 43rd, were heavily attacked by a force of the enemy. Urquhart brought up reinforcements, and shortly afterwards was badly wounded "reported killed." To outstanding men such as Urquhart are usually attached. One which the troops enjoyed was during the great German advance of 1918, when gallant and valiant appeared to prevail everywhere, with the exception of the front line. Vimy Ridge was expected to be the next objective of the attacking enemy, and conferences were held daily at different headquarters, with surely tried battalion commanders. At one of these, after some rather pessimistic statements by the G. O. C., Sandy remarked in his quiet, dry way, "General, if it is not too bad for us in the front we have only our lives to lose. You have your reputations."

COUNTY COURT LIST

Actions Set Down for Hearing This Month Include Trial Appeal of Saanich Jitneyman

Upwards of thirty actions will be set down for trial next Wednesday, when Judge Lampman will sit in the County Court for that purpose. Included in this list are several appeals by and against the Crown from decisions given in the police court. One of these appeals is that of Rex vs. Cooper, the test case by which Mr. P. C. Elliott, acting for several itinerant men recently convicted of operating without licence in Saanich, will endeavor to show that the recently-enacted by-law which limits the sale of licensed jitneyman on several of the main thoroughfares of the district, is invalid.

The full list of trials to which dates of hearing will be assigned next Wednesday is as follows:
Charles Harrison (Crease) vs. E. D. Bradford (Sinnott).
Nand Singh (Copenhan) vs. Mella and Kiripa (Tait).
Frank J. King (Keefe) vs. M. D. Harbord and M. Harbord (O'Halloran).

Philip H. Welch (Crease) vs. Marie Winch (Knox Tractor Co.) (Lawson).
Andrew Sherit (Hall) vs. F. A. Graham.

Henry Emert (Miller) vs. E. Clark and G. M. Parrish (Harrison).
Henry E. Levy (Tait) vs. Emily E. Roberts (Brethour).

The Acme Press, Ltd. (Jackson) vs. Grand Army of United Veterans (Morphy).
Helene M. LaBau (Hall) vs. D. Pallantieri.

R. E. McMorran (Patton) vs. Albert Berget (Macfarlane).
Sunder Singh (Tait) vs. Shola Singh (Brandon).

A. Pike (Walls) vs. S. F. Featherstone (McIlrea).
Albert O. Ruscoe (Sedger) vs. S. D. Featherstone (McIlrea).

Arthur H. Fleishman (Macfarlane) vs. Wm. H. Jeffrey, Jr. and Elizabeth Jeffrey (Beckwith).
Fred E. Sinnott vs. W. H. Brewitt (Davey) and Hannah M. Brennan (Tait).

E. J. Harris (Alkman) vs. J. Pullen. Wm. T. Barrett (Brethour) vs. B.C. Electric Railway (Robertson).
Vancouver Milling and Grain Co. (Crane) vs. Mary J. Edwards (Harrison).

F. W. Manning (Marchant) vs. David Jackson (White).
J. O. Dobbe (Whittaker) vs. Basanta (Walls).

Mount Bros. C. Ltd. (Clearhue) vs. D. Matheson.
Rithet Consolidated Ltd. (Lawson) vs. D. H. E. Pickard.
Dobbs, J. C. (McIlrea) vs. Hukam Singh (Walls).

S. H. Newton (Miller) vs. L. N. Anderson (Morphy).
The list of appeals follows:
Rex (Harrison) vs. Sam Lee, Low Joe & Low (Morphy).
Rex (Harrison) vs. Ah Sing (J. R. Green).

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having purchased the Wholesale Stock of M. Lenz, well known as the Wholesale Warehouse, 527 Yates Street, I am able, owing to the very favorable terms, to offer the entire stock to the Public at the same low prices that have prevailed in the past.

The keen knife of Price Cutting will be wielded daily with the object of clearing out this Stock and warranting the same Public confidence so marked under the ownership of Mr. Lenz.

I may say my association with Mr. Lenz as Sales Manager makes me no stranger to your desire for big values and a square deal.

Suffice to say, if astounding prices mean anything to you, I am determined to get your business.

Yours Faithfully,
F. SPENCER

I take the opportunity of sincerely thanking the public for their generous support during my business career in Victoria, and trust they will extend the same confidence and patronage to my successor, Mr. Fred Spencer, who has purchased the remaining stock and will continue the sale that has met with such general satisfaction.
M. LENZ

\$5,000 MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES—\$5,000

Including job stock lines consisting of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Pants, Men's Underwear, Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Pullovers, Caps, Gloves, Towels, Braces, Ties, Shirts; Ladies' Wool Sweaters, Pullovers, Scarfs, Underwear; Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers; Men's Knee and Hip Boots, etc. All to be sold at LESS THAN WHOLESALE Prices.

HERE'S A SNAP

50 Men's Suits, blue serge and the latest dark grey checks. These are not badly fitting cheap suits made to a price; they are simply \$30.00 suits which the manufacturer calls broken sizes, meaning that there may be all sizes, but not all sizes of each pattern. These are real snaps at \$15.95

Boys' Genuine Leckie School Boots, sizes 13 to 1..... \$3.25

Boys' and Girls' Strong Ribbed School Stockings, the famous Jumbo Brand. Any size, 25c to..... 36c

Men's Strong Working Pants in neat dark stripes, all sizes going at \$1.89

200 Pairs of Men's Genuine Storm Rubbers "Dominion" Brand. All sizes 98c Regular \$1.50

Men's Irish Freize Overcoats, fine grey wool fabric, warranting warmth and wear, a real Sport Model with raglan shoulders and kimono sleeve, belt, silk lined yoke, piped seams and huge pockets, as sold around \$40. 16 coats for only..... \$26.95

Ladies' Black Dongola Kid Pumps, high heels. We vouch for the fact that the regular price of these was \$7.00. If you don't mind a high heel here is a snap. All sizes..... \$2.79

Boys' Genuine Leckie School Boots, sizes 2 to 5½. Sale Price \$3.75

Men's Heavy Dark Grey and Brown Woollen Tweed Pants, stitched throughout with linen thread; don't delay; these will go like hot cakes. All sizes..... \$2.98

COMPARE THESE PRICES

300 Pairs of Ladies' Rubbers, "Dominion" Brand. Various styles and fittings. All sizes. Regular 69c \$1.25, at

150 Pairs Strong Rubbers for big boys and girls, best grade, "Dominion" Brand. Regular \$1.00 for..... 59c

100 Pairs Children's Rubbers, up to size 8..... 45c

Men's Knee Rubber Boots, "Dominion" Brand. Compare these prices..... \$3.95

Men's Hip Rubber Boots, "Dominion" Brand. Our price \$5.50

Look at This

25 Men's Trench Raincoats, Raglan shoulder, piped seams, waist belt, leather buckle, up to the minute in style. All sizes. Cheap at \$20.00.

\$12.95



WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE STOCK SALE

527 YATES STREET

Rex vs. A. F. Proctor (Hall).

Rex (Morphy) vs. T. B. Moraby (Elliot).

Rex (Harrison) vs. McPhee (Elliot).

Rex vs. Theo. Cooper (Courtney).
Rex (Morphy) vs. W. F. Davidson (MacLean).

Jury Discharged

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The jury trying Henry Wilkens, garage manager, on a charge of wife murder, was called into court and discharged at 4:45 p.m. today, after failing to agree on a verdict in 73 hours' deliberation.

For New Duties

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Lucien T. Paquet, former M.P. for Megantic, and recent appointee to the position of secretary of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, will leave on November 13 to take over his new duties.



Between meals kiddies need

MCCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS

BULL DOG SIZE

LA

PREFERENCIA

THE FINEST QUALITY

CIGAR

2 FOR 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO. LIMITED
CONTROLLED & OPERATED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

The Home Beautiful FINISHED IN Cottonwood Paneling

Why have those cracked and unsightly walls in your home when the new wall board "Lamato" will change it all at such a remarkably small cost.

"Lamato" is not a composition, but a choice cottonwood lumber, with a beautiful soft natural grain, and built up in three layers by a special process which makes it moisture-proof.

Cottonwood—"Lamato"—paneling is ideal for finishing in enamel flat wall paints or kalsomine; for stained effects showing the natural beauty of the grain it is unsurpassed.

Before making a decision, let us show you this new wall board. We are sure that its many extra good points over other wall boards will so appeal to you that it will be your immediate choice.

Lemon, Gonnason Co., Ltd.

Phone 77

2324 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.